

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SELECTIONS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1899-1900.

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE
RAJPUTANA STATES.

FOR

1899-1900.



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REPORT
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PART I.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REVIEW.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S.I., C.S., held charge of the office of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana for the whole of the year under report. He proceeded on furlough on the 1st May 1900, from which date I assumed charge of the Agency.

The names of the officers who held charge of the subordinate Agencies during the year under review and the changes that occurred are noted below :—

Mewar Residency.—No fewer than five officers held charge of this Residency for the periods noted against their names :—(1) Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Ravenshaw, from the 1st April to the 19th June 1899; (2) Major R. Shore, I.M.S., from the 20th June to the 19th August 1899; (3) Captain H. B. Peacock, from the 20th August to the 15th October 1899; (4) Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, from the 16th October 1899 to the 28th February 1900; and (5) Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, from the 1st to the 31st March 1900.

Western Rajputana States Residency.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., held charge from the 1st to the 11th April and from the 10th November 1899 to the end of the year under review. During his absence Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., held charge of the Residency, except for the last 27 days, when Captain Grant, I.M.S., and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, I.M.S., carried on the current duties, the former from the 14th October to the 1st November, and the latter from the 2nd to the 9th November 1899.

Jaipur Residency.—Mr. G. R. Irwin, I.C.S., held charge of the Residency throughout the year.

Eastern States Agency.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert held charge throughout the year except for the period from the 2nd June to the 11th July and from the 23rd July to the 1st August, when he was absent on privilege leave. His duties were performed during his absence by Captain V. G. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States.

Haraoti Agency.—Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., held uninterrupted charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Alwar Agency.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, R.E., held charge from the beginning of the year until the 26th July. From the 27th July to the 2nd October Mr. G. R. Irwin, I.C.S., Resident, Jaipur, took over the appointment in addition to his own duties. From the 3rd to the 23rd October the

current duties of the office were performed by Major H. N. V. Harington, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, who was then relieved by Captain L. Impey.

Kotah Agency.—Captain W. C. R. Stratton, on his return from privilege leave on the 5th June, received charge of the Agency from Major W. Stewart. On the 5th February 1900 Captain Stratton proceeded on furlough, giving over charge to Major C. G. Fagan.

Bikaner Agency.—Colonel H. A. Vincent held charge from the beginning of the year to the 2nd August. He then proceeded on furlough, being relieved by Captain S. F. Bayley, I.S.C.

Movements of the Agent to the Governor General.—On the 31st July 1899 Mr. Martindale proceeded on duty to Simla, returning to head-quarters on the 6th August. He again left Abu on the 21st August for Ajmer for the purpose of discussing with the Political and other officers concerned various matters in connection with the Viceroy's contemplated tour in Rajputana, which was afterwards abandoned on account of the distress which had made itself felt throughout the Province on the premature cessation of the rains. A Famine Conference was also held in view of approaching troubles. Mr. Martindale paid a second visit to Ajmer towards the end of September, proceeding thence to Udaipur where he personally discussed with His Highness the Maharana, the Officiating Resident and the Political Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts, Mewar, the schemes which had been devised to combat the famine in Mowar, Dungarpur, Banswara, Partabgarh, and Kushalgarh with special reference to the Bhil population and the measures to be adopted for the suppression and prevention of crime which was increasing to an unusual extent. The States of Jodhpur and Bharatpur were visited in October, and also Beawar in the Ajmer-Merwara District.

The Agent to the Governor General's usual cold weather tour began on the 8th January 1900, but owing to the severe distress throughout the Province and the scarcity of fodder was necessarily confined to those districts which were accessible by rail.

From Abu Mr. Martindale visited in succession Kishanganah, Jaipur and Alwar. At Alwar a Darbar was held, at which the insignia of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire were presented to Rai Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh, Member of the State Council. From Alwar the Agent to the Governor General proceeded to Dholpur, and thence to Kotah and Jhalrapatan, inspecting *en route* at Anta the earthwork of the Baran-Kotah Railway extension which formed the principal relief work in the Kotah State. From Jhalrapatan he went to Udaipur, Shahpura, Bikaner and Jodhpur, returning to Abu on the 7th March 1900. During his tour Mr. Martindale spent much time in inspecting relief works and poor-houses, and in discussing with the local Political Officers and the Darbars all points connected with famine and the preservation of order.

NOTEWORTHY EVENTS.

The year has unhappily been marked by a famine, the severity of which is unprecedented in the history of the Province, and has taxed to the utmost the resources of nearly every State.

Hitherto it has been the custom for the people in Rajputana, more especially in the Western States, to emigrate in large numbers with their families, their flocks and their herds, whenever, owing to a deficient rainfall, scarcity has been apprehended; but on the present occasion the afflicted area included a portion of the Panjab on the north, Sindh on the west, and Guzerat and Malwa on the south: the usual channels of emigration were therefore blocked and the Darbars suddenly realized that they were face to face with a calamity which seemed utterly beyond their powers of organization and their financial ability to cope with.

At this juncture the Government of India generously came forward with offers of loans of money and officers which the Darbars, in most instances, gratefully accepted and, with the assistance thus received, at once set to work to provide relief for their starving subjects.

It is much to the credit of the Rajputana Chiefs that they should thus have recognized their obligations, and should have opened works and poor-houses on a scale as new to themselves as it was unexpected by their people.

In November 1899 His Excellency the Viceroy paid an informal visit to Ajmer for the purpose of inspecting famine relief measures in Ajmer-Merwara, and of discussing the situation generally in Rajputana with Mr. Martindale, the Agent to the Governor General. While at Ajmer His Excellency presented new colours to the Merwara Battalion.

At Agra, in December, His Excellency presented the decoration of a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath to His Highness the Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh of Dholpur and to Colonel Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh, G. O. S. I., the Musahib Ala of Marwar, in recognition of their services in the expeditions against the tribes on the North-Western Frontier of India during the year 1897.

On the occasion of His Excellency's stay at Agra, His Highness the Maharaja Ram Singh of Bharatpur had the honour of exchanging visits with the Viceroy.

Maharani Panwarjee of Sirohi died on the 24th April 1899.

Maharaj Bhopal Singh, uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, died at Jodhpur on the 11th September 1899.

A son and heir was born to His Highness Maharaja Ram Singh of Bharatpur on the 4th October 1899.

All the Chiefs and most of the nobles in Rajputana subscribed liberally to the Transvaal War Fund. The Maharaja Madho Singh of Jaipur, besides contributing to the War Fund, presented the munificent sum of sixteen lakhs in Government Promissory Notes as an endowment to the Indian Peoples' Famine Relief Trust.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

The statement below shows the rainfall during the year 1899-1900 :—

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

Statement showing the rainfall in Native States in the Rajputana Agency during the year 1899-1900.

	Station.	April 1899.	May 1899.	June 1899.	July 1899.	August 1899.	September 1899.	October 1899.	November 1899.	December 1899.	January 1900.	February 1900.	March 1900.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Abu	0-21	0-62	4-14	0-89	0-56	3-79	0-02	Nil.	0-13	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	10-86	"
2	Sirohi or Erinpura	0-10	0-42	5-35	0-33	Nil.	0-06	Nil.	Nil.	0-03	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	7-19	
3	Jodhpur	Nil.	Nil.	0-34	0-06	Nil.	0-03	Nil.	Nil.	0-02	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0-45	
4	Kharwara	0-134	0-36	3-82	1-49	0-08	Nil.	0-31	Nil.	0-02	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	6-56½	
5	Portabgarh	Nil.	1-80	5-81	2-32	0-74	0-06	0-07	Nil.	0-08	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	10-88	
6	Mowar or Udaipur	0-07	1-65	5-79	1-02	0-92	0-24	0-04	Nil.	0-19	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	9-92	
7	Jhalawar	Nil.	0-10	11-79	8-50	0-37	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	20-76	
8	Kota	0-04	0-68	6-02	8-66	0-04	0-11	Nil.	Nil.	0-02	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	15-57	
9	Deoli	0-27	0-33	7-04	5-74	0-06	0-80	0-02	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	14-36	
10	Shahpura	1-70	0-81	5-86	3-77	Nil.	0-93	Nil.	0-02	0-05	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	13-14	
11	Ajmer	0-96	0-20	3-57	4-72	Nil.	0-45	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0-10	Nil.	Nil.	10-0	
12	Jalpur	0-11	0-36	5-10	5-64	Nil.	0-32	Nil.	0-01	Nil.	0-04	0-01	Nil.	11-49	
13	Karauli	Nil.	0-84	10-55	7-09	Nil.	0-63	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0-06	Nil.	Nil.	19-17	
14	Dholpur	Nil.	0-19	12-26	7-89	0-11	0-99	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0-21	Nil.	Nil.	21-65	
15	Bharatpur	Nil.	1-81	11-73	7-69	0-08	0-55	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0-13	Nil.	Nil.	21-98	
16	Alwar	0-25	1-10	7-20	6-14	0-23	1-08	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	16-0	
17	Bikaner	Nil.	Nil.	0-57	0-46	Nil.	0-11	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0-10	Nil.	Nil.	1-24	
18	Tonk	0-02	0-98	2-49	6-90	0-03	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	10-42	
19	Bundi	0-36	0-24	6-41	6-51	0-30	0-14	0-03	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	13-99	

The average fall for the whole Province was only 12·37 inches as compared with 19·2 inches in 1898-99, which was also a year of deficient rainfall. The failure of the monsoon following immediately after a year of drought caused severe distress throughout the Province.

The rainfall and the condition of the crops in each State are briefly noted below :—

Mewar.—The rainfall at Udaipur measured only 9·92 inches as compared with an average fall of 23·83 inches. The kharif outturn was very poor, the grass withered and the early cessation of the rains restricted the rabi sowings to a small area capable of irrigation from such wells and tanks as held water. Food prices rose very high and large quantities of grain had to be imported from the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. The State Railway between Udaipur and Chitor proved of the greatest possible value in bringing in supplies which otherwise would not have been obtainable owing to the want of transport.

Relief works and poor-houses were opened in many places, and the earth work of the Mewar Section of the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway afforded employment to large numbers of famine labourers. The total number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the State on the 31st March were 93,842 and 19,662, respectively.

A loan of five lakhs of rupees was granted to the Mewar Darbar by the Government of India for expenditure on famine relief.

In Dungarpur, Banswara, Partabgarh and Kushalgarh the rainfall registered was 10·29, 14·18, 10·88 and 10·34 inches, respectively, as compared with 17·78, 34·47, 31·82 and 45·19 inches during the previous year. Both harvests failed everywhere and acute distress followed. Relief works were opened and a loan of one lakh of rupees each was granted by the Government of India to the Dungarpur and Partabgarh States for famine expenditure.

Western Rajputana States.—The year has been a disastrous one for Marwar. In Jodhpur only 45 cents of rain were registered at the capital in the twelve months, as against an average fall of 14·84 inches during the previous ten years. The kharif crops failed entirely, and the rabi sowings were confined to certain well lands. Measures for relief on a large scale were undertaken late in the autumn. The numbers on relief works and those gratuitously relieved on the 25th March 1900 were 121,733 and 13,203, respectively. The approximate cost to the State of the relief measures up to that date was Rs13,00,000. The Government of India granted a large loan to the Darbar and the services of Captain A. G. Bremner, R.E., and Lieutenant V. G. Menzies, I.S.C., to supervise relief operations.

One of the worst effects of the famine has been the heavy mortality among the cattle, especially cows, of which one million are computed to have perished in consequence of want of fodder. This loss will be felt by the State for many years to come.

The rainfall in Jaisalmer was only 1·49 inches and the condition of the season and the crops resembled that in Marwar. Both harvests failed and there was no grass for the cattle.

In Sirohi the recorded rainfall was 5·75 inches as compared with 14·6 in the previous year. The kharif outturn was very poor and only about a four-anna crop was anticipated from the rabi. The Darbar obtained a money loan from Government and the services of Mr. W. Knight, Executive Engineer, to assist in relief operations.

Jaipur.—The rainfall was 12·72 inches as compared with an average fall of about 25 inches. Only a small portion of the kharif was saved. The arrangements made by the Darbar for the relief of distress were well considered and on a liberal scale.

Kishangarh.—The rainfall was 4·58 inches as against 8·32 in the previous year, when the fall was also very deficient. In 1897-98 the rainfall registered was 19·4 inches. The kharif produced little or nothing and the area under rabi was very restricted. The Darbar early made adequate relief arrangements which have been well conducted.

Eastern States.—Although the rainfall of 1899 exceeded the rainfall in

other parts of the province, it was less than that of the previous year as shown below:—

	1899.	1898.
Bharatpur	21.98	24.20
Dholpur	21.65	22.23
Karanli	19.17	23.32

The monsoon was favourable until the end of July, but after that date little or no rain was received. The kharif was very poor, but the land under rabi irrigated from wells and tanks gave a fair harvest. The distress in these States has not been severe.

Bundi.—The rainfall measured 13.99 inches and all fell before the end of July. The outturn of the kharif and rabi harvest was only from 10 to 12 per cent. of the normal. His Highness the Maharaja assumed personal control over the famine administration. At the end of March 11,723 persons were employed on relief works, of which the principal was the earthwork on the Bundi section of the Baran-Marwar Railway.

Tonk.—Except in the detached parganas of Sironj and Chabra the rainfall failed everywhere, and the kharif and rabi outturns were only about 12 per cent. of the normal. His Highness the Nawab took a keen personal interest in the relief operations, and made an extensive tour through the greater part of his State. New tanks have been constructed and old tanks repaired. About 4.93 per cent. of the total population in Tonk was on relief at the end of the year.

Shahpura Chiefship.—The rainfall was 13.14 inches. The crops failed, and about 4.65 per cent. of the population came on to the relief works.

The services of Lieutenants Jacob, Haworth and Abbott were lent by the Government of India to assist the Darbars in the Haraoti and Tonk Agency. Bundi, Tonk and Shahpura also received money loans for famine purposes.

Alwar.—The rainfall registered at the capital was 16 inches against 18.80 inches recorded in 1898. Owing to the stopping of the monsoon the kharif crops with the exception of bajra, masina and til failed. The rabi, though not large, was fair. Early measures were adopted to assist the people, and distress was at no time acute in the State. On the 31st March there were 9,783 persons on relief works and 2,010 in receipt of gratuitous relief.

Kota.—The rainfall again proved much below the normal, being 15.57 inches, as against an average for the past five years of 27.29 inches. The grass, usually so abundant in the State jungles, came up badly, and the maize crops failed. With the exception of a comparatively small area commanded by such wells and tanks as held water, the whole of the rabi lands, comprising about 60 per cent. of the cultivated ground in the State, was left unsown. Following on a succession of unfavourable years the failure of the monsoon caused, for the first time in the history of the State, distress which, although late in making itself felt, gradually deepened, and necessitated the opening of numerous relief works and poor-houses. In addition to their own subjects the authorities had a large body of immigrants to provide for who had wandered from their homes in search of pasture for their cattle. The State has received loans from the Government of India and had the assistance of Lieutenant James and afterwards of Lieutenant Lang as famine officers.

Jhalawar.—The rainfall was deficient, only 20.76 inches being registered, as against an average of about 32.36 inches. The kharif harvest was poor, and only a very small area was brought under rabi cultivation. The grass also failed. On an average 2,583 people were daily employed on relief works and 1,692 persons received gratuitous relief.

Bikaner.—The average fall for the whole State was 3.5 inches against 6.11 inches in 1898 and 15.24 inches in 1897. The harvest naturally failed, but thanks to the liberal expenditure of the Darbar and the well-considered measures of relief personally supervised by His Highness the Maharaja, the people have suffered less than might have been expected.

A feature of the famine administration was the excellent service rendered by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Imperial Service Camel Corps. The Commandant Rai Bahadur Thakur Dip Singh was made

Personal Assistant to the Maharaja, and, under the orders of His Highness, controlled the whole of the famine works in the State, with the exception of the earthwork of the Bikaner-Bhatinda line which was in the charge of Mr. Warren, Assistant Engineer. Camel Corps patrols were also employed in the districts where crime had increased owing to the scarcity, and succeeded in capturing several notorious outlaws.

NATIVE STATES.

Mewar.—His Highness has continued to keep the reins of administration entirely in his own hands. Kumar Shri Harbhanji, of the Berar Commission, whose services were lent to the State, proceeded on sick leave towards the close of the year under review, and the Darbar have intimated that his further employment is not desired. The famine is no doubt largely responsible for the numerous dakaitis which occurred.

The eight miles extension of the Udaipur-Chitor Railway from Debari to Udaipur was completed and opened for traffic towards the end of August to, the great benefit of the grain importers.

Dungarpur.—The administration of the State has been conducted by a Kamdar and Council, under the supervision and direction of the Assistant Resident.

Captain H. B. Peacock, the Assistant Resident, proceeded on furlough in April 1900, when he was succeeded by Lieutenant A. B. Drummond. The strain of the famine and the serious outbreak of crime which followed proved too much for the administrative ability of the Kamdar, Izzat Rai, and his colleagues. Izzat Rai was accordingly removed and Pandit Kashinath Vithal, a Government servant, who for some years past has held the post of Faujdari Hakim at Udaipur, was appointed in his stead. At the same time Lieutenant Drummond, with the assistance of Lieutenant Nicolas, the famine officer, reorganized relief measures under the instructions of Colonel Thornton, the Officiating Resident of Udaipur.

To restore order among the Bhils it was found necessary to call in the aid of two companies of the Mewar Bhil Corps from Kherwara and to punish severely the inhabitants of the Mandav Pal, who had long been the terror of the surrounding country and had successfully defied the Raj authorities. The subjugation of this Pal has been a useful lesson to the members of other unruly Bhil villages, and serious crime has since diminished to a marked extent.

The various departments of the State are being gradually reorganized as funds become available, but the State finances are at a low ebb.

Partabgarh.—The finances of this State also, owing in a measure to the depreciation of the local currency, are in an unsatisfactory condition. The desirability of substituting the British rupee for the Salim Shahi rupee is still under consideration. His Highness the Maharawat evinced a personal interest in the organization of famine relief, and works and poor-houses were well managed and supervised.

Banswara.—This is the most out of the way and backward of all the Rajputana States, and the administration continues to be conducted on old conservative lines. It is not surprising, therefore, that the distress arising from inadequate relief organization necessitated the deputation to the State in the month of May 1900 of a special famine officer, Lieutenant S. B. A. Patterson, who was also invested with political powers. Under his effective control matters were soon placed on a proper footing.

The Maharawal and his officials are entitled to credit for the ready manner in which they agreed to and carried out Lieutenant Patterson's recommendations.

Mariwar.—Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., C.B., discharged the onerous duties of Musalib Ala with the assistance of his able Secretary, Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad, throughout the year. The ordinary income of the State for the year amounted to Rs42,83,617 and the ordinary expenditure to Rs51,63,570. A loan of 6 lakhs of rupees is being raised to meet the deficit of over 8 lakhs.

It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the severe famine only 49 cases of dakaiti were reported during the year. The majority of these cases were grain thefts. The Darbar adopted prompt measures for the repression of crime by augmenting the strength of the district police and by posting parties of Imperial Service Troops on the Palanpur and Jaisalmer borders. The expenditure on railway construction during the year amounted to Rs. 5,63,173, of which Rs. 43,088 were spent on the Jodhpur Section of the Balotra-Shadipalli line. The extension of the railway in Marwar has been of immense value in providing food-supplies for famine-stricken tracts and, under Mr. Home's able and successful management, has also proved a very profitable undertaking. The net profits on the open Jodhpur Railway during the year under review amounted to 14.28 per cent. on the capital cost against 10.37 in the preceding year. The high percentage of earnings was chiefly due to the large imports of food-grains and grass to supplement local supplies.

Preliminary arrangements were made for the conversion of the State currency, a measure which has since been carried out.

Sirohi.—His Highness the Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., administered his State with his usual care assisted by his Diwan.

In July His Highness proceeded to Simla to pay a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy. During March last the telegraph wire was extended to Sirohi.

Jaisalmer.—His Highness the young Maharawal continues to attend the Mayo College. There was no change in the *personnel* of the administration which was presided over by the Diwan Rao Bahadur Jagjiwan Jaiwan. The finances of the State have suffered seriously from the famine, and funds were not forthcoming to pay the fixed instalment of Rs. 24,000 due in liquidation of the State loan.

Jaipur.—The administration remained unchanged. As a result of the famine there was a large increase in crime, for the repression of which the Darbar promptly despatched camel sowars to patrol the most disturbed districts, and posted selected police officers along the border to deal with border crime.

Five notorious criminals were arrested during the year.

Jaipur is fortunate in retaining the service of Colonel S. S. Jacob, who during the year has been ably assisted in the Public Works Department by Mr. Stotherd.

The earthwork on the Jaipur Sawai-Madhopur Railway has been finished, and the earthwork on the Jaipur Section of the Rewari-Phalera Railway is nearing completion.

Kishangarh.—As in other States in Rajputana the finances of Kishangarh have been severely strained by the famine, and the Government of India have given the Darbar a loan of Rs. 1,10,000. Special arrangements were made in conjunction with the Jaipur Police for the protection of the Kishangarh-Jaipur border. A carpet factory and a tannery were started in the city, and other local industries are also carefully fostered by the Darbar. The improvement of the sanitation of the city is likewise engaging attention.

Lawa.—This Thakurate has suffered from distress in common with the adjoining States, and has been helped by the Government of India with a famine loan of Rs. 20,000.

Bharatpur.—The administration of the State has been carried on by a Council under the guidance of the Political Agent. The ravages of the wild cattle have been effectually put an end to by bringing them under proper control. During the year the settlement of the four central tahsils of Kumher, Akhaygarh, Bharatpur and Nagar was completed and the new assessments were announced. A conference, at which the Political Agent attended, was held at Agra in July 1899 by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to discuss means for suppressing dakaiti on the Dholpur and Bharatpur border. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy on Rai Sahib Munshi Sohan Lal, Secretary and Member of the State Council.

Dholpur.—There is nothing special to record of Dholpur, where no administrative or other changes have occurred. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy on Haji Agha Mahomed Husain Beg, Kurdistani.

Karauli.—His Highness the Maharaja Bhānwar Pal, G.C.I.E., married in January the daughter of the Raja of Sheopur-Baroda in Gwalior.

Bundi.—The administration, which is conducted on the old Rajput lines, has, on the whole, worked satisfactorily and has stood the test of the famine. The increase in crime caused by the famine necessitated the employment of extra police.

The earthwork of the Bundi section of the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway was started as a relief work.

Tonk.—His Highness the Nawab with the assistance of the Prime Minister Sahibzada Sir Mahomed Ubaidulla Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., has continued to govern his State. The State debt, exclusive of the Railway loan of 15½ lakhs, was reduced at the end of the Tonk financial year in August to R1,92,060, but the famine has since added to the liabilities. Crime increased at the beginning of the famine, but the strength of the police was augmented and special arrangements made with the Jaipur Darbar to check border crime. These measures have proved successful and crime has diminished. A survey has been made for a branch railway line to connect Tonk city with the Jaipur-Madhupur Railway on the east and the main line from Baran to Marwar on the west.

Shahpura.—The Chiefship is well administered by the Raja Dhiraj who has recently appointed a new Kamdar named Chedasingh Verma. The famine has taxed the resources of the Chiefship, and strict economy for some years will have to be observed.

Alwar.—The administration continues to be carried on by a Council under the guidance of the Political Agent. The title of Dewan Bahadur was conferred on Rao Bahadur Balmokand Das, one of the members of the Council; another Member Rao Gopal Singh resigned his appointment during the year, and has since been succeeded by Thakur Madho Singh of Bijwar.

For the purpose of revenue administration the State has been divided into two circles, each of which has been placed in charge of a Deputy Collector. During the year the land settlement in nine out of the twelve tahsils was completed, leaving only three tahsils to be reassessed. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the prevailing scarcity no case of dakaiti was reported during the year. The financial condition of the State is sound and the Darbar holds a large sum in Government securities.

Kota.—The administration has been conducted by His Highness the Maharao with the assistance of Diwan Rai Bahadur Chobey Raghunath Dass. The winding up of the accounts and other matters connected with the transfer of certain districts of the old Jhalawar State has been recently brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The survey of the Kota section of the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway was finished and the earthwork started for famine relief. In consequence of the famine only a very small portion of the land-revenue, which constitutes three-fourths of the income of the State, was collected. The finances are therefore seriously embarrassed, and the Darbar has been compelled to raise money in the open market. In January 1900 the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred by the Government of India upon Mir Madar Ali, Superintendent of Gardens, and one of the most deserving of the State officials.

Jhalawar.—The State has been administered by His Highness the Raj Rana Bhowani Singh with the aid of his Diwan Pandit Parmanand, on whom the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred. At the same time Sheikh Subhan, the Bakshi Fouj, received the title of Khan Sahib.

Bikaner.—In every branch of the administration which has been presided over by His Highness the Maharaja Gunga Singh, good progress has been made. In May 1899 His Highness was married to a second wife, the daughter of Thakur Sultan Singh, brother of the Pattadar of Keri in Bikaner. In July 1899 His Highness' first wife gave birth to a daughter.

The ordinary revenue of the year amounted to R15,65,475 and the ordinary expenditure to R17,76,832.

The extraordinary receipts, which amounted to Rs12,08,623, include the loans raised for expenditure on famine and railway construction and also the public and private subscriptions to the State Famine Fund. The net profits on the open railway amounted to Rs1,00,100, which represents 4.95 per cent. of the capital cost. The output of the Palana colliery has been satisfactory, the receipts from the sale of the coal exceeding those of the previous year by Rs16,967.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

One regiment of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Cavalry (Sirdar Rissala) was sent to Muttra in November 1899 to take the place of the 9th Lancers ordered on service to South Africa. The Government of India, in addition to paying for the conveyance of the regiment by rail, defrayed the entire cost of the maintenance of the horses and ponies, thus relieving the Jodhpur State of a heavy charge. The Rissala furnished 194 horses, with equipments, for service in South Africa.

The strength of the Jaipur Transport Corps on 31st March 1900 was—

Officers (including the Superintendent)	9
Non-Commissioned officers and men	695
Ponies	1,126
Carts	490
Ambulance tongas	9

Great use was made of the carts for carrying grain into the districts and to the relief works, and for conveying sick and infirm persons to the poor-houses and dispensaries.

In last year's report mention was made of the proposal to replace the Imperial Service Lancers at Bharatpur by a Mule Transport Corps. This scheme has now been carried into effect. The corps will consist of 300 carts and 600 mules, and it is anticipated that half its complement will be completed by the end of September 1900.

Teams from the Imperial Service Cavalry and Infantry Regiments at Alwar attended the rifle meeting held at Meerut during the year under review and were successful in several competitions. Both regiments are in a high state of efficiency. The Imperial Service Cavalry Regiments provided 100 horses, with saddlery and line gear complete, for use in South Africa. Six Non-Commissioned officers and men, 3 farriers and 26 syces accompanied the horses.

The Bikaner Camel Corps is also in a very efficient condition.

MINTS.

The statement below shows the quantity of silver accepted at the various Mints during the year under review :—

STATES.	Quantity of silver in tolas.
Bharatpur	Nil
Bundi	Nil
Jaisalmer	485½
Jaipur	181,355
Jhaluwar	Nil
Karauli	2,344.7
Kishangarh	Nil
Kota	Nil
Marwar	18,245
Udaipur	142,949
Partabgarh	Nil
Tonk	5,025

Preliminary arrangements for the conversion of the State currency were made in Marwar, and since the close of the year this important fiscal reform has been commenced.

No opportunity has been lost of impressing on the Darbars, who still maintain local currencies, the desirability in their own interests of substituting the British rupee for their own coin. Since the close of the year proposals to convert their currencies have been received from the States of Kota and Jhalawar, and similar schemes are under consideration in connection with the smaller States of Partabgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur. The several local currencies have lately depreciated very considerably in value, one of the chief causes doubtless being the large imports of food grains necessitated by the famine and the lack of exports.

COURT OF VAKILS.

The following is a statement of the cases disposed of by the Lower Courts of Vakils in Rajputana during the year :—

Offences.	NUMBER OF CASES IN				TOTAL.
	Mewar Court.	Jaipur Court.	Marwar Court.	Harnoti Court.	
AGAINST THE PERSON—					
Murder . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1
AGAINST PROPERTY—					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	2	...	...	}	11
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances	3	...	3		
Dakaiti with aggravated circumstances	4	...	...	}	10
Dakaiti without aggravated circumstances	1	...	2		
Cattle lifting	2	...	9	2	13
Burglary . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2
Theft	7	...	8	8	23
Miscellaneous	5	...	3	13	21
TOTAL	24	6	25	31	80 +6 86

The total number of cases tried during the year was 87 as against 112 in the preceding year. Compared with the figures of the previous year the Mewar and Haraoti Courts show an increase of 4 and 2 cases, respectively, while in Jaipur and Marwar the number of cases decreased by 8 and 21.

The following statement shows the number of appeals instituted in and disposed of by the Upper or Appellate Court during the year :—

Names of courts against whose decisions appeals were received.	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Number instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH THE LOWER COURTS' DECISIONS WERE			Remaining at the close of the year.
				Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	
Mewar	1	10	11	5	4	...	2
Jaipur . . . . .	...	2	2	1	1	...	...
Marwar . . . . .	...	4	4	1	2	1	...
Harnoti . . . . .	...	6	6	4	2	...	...
TOTAL	1	22	23	11	9	1	2

There was one appeal pending at the beginning of the year. The number of appeals instituted during the year was twenty-two, in eleven of which the Lower Courts' decisions were confirmed, in nine revised, and in one instance reversed. Two cases remained pending at the close of the year.

BORDER COURTS.

Owing to the difficulty in securing the attendance of the parties and witnesses in a year of famine, it was not possible to arrange for the holding of

more than one Border Court. At this Court which assembled at Parthapur in Banswara in December 1899, ninety-five cases were disposed of between the States of Dúngarpur on the one side, and Banswara, Partabgarh and Kushalgarh on the other.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

Owing to the famine no boundary settlement work was undertaken during the year. The services of Lieutenant Pinney, employed on the settlement of internal boundaries in Mewar, were utilized in the supervision of famine relief in that State.

EDUCATION.

The report submitted by Colonel W. Loch on the Mayo College at Ajmer, and also the Examination Report by Mr. Thomson, Principal, Agra College, will be found in Part III of this Report. The College continues to maintain its high reputation. The average daily attendance of students was 62.61 against 61.64 in the previous year.

Two hundred elementary private schools in Jaipur, attended by about 4,000 boys, are said to have been closed during the year in consequence of the prevailing distress among the poorer classes. Nevertheless at the end of the year there were 101 State schools open with 8,494 pupils on their rolls as compared with 105 schools containing 8,416 pupils in the preceding year.

In Mewar the district schools were increased from 34 to 36, and the total expenditure on education amounted to R26,796 as against R22,016 in the previous year.

The results of the University examinations in Marwar were not so good as in the year before. No student passed the B. A. or Middle Class examination. Two out of six passed the F.A. test, and two out of five passed the Entrance examination.

At the close of the year there were 92 schools in Bharatpur, *i.e.*, 1 Sadar school, 14 Tahsil schools and 77 Halkabandi schools. The expenditure on education amounted to R26,817-5-4.

The average attendance of boys at the Maharaja's school at Karauli was 265 against 219 in the previous year.

The school at Bundi was attended by 150 boys, of whom 55 study English.

In Alwar there are 90 schools for boys and 12 for girls. Four boys' schools and two for girls were closed during the year for want of pupils. Five out of nine candidates passed the Entrance examination, and seven out of thirteen were successful in the Middle Class examination.

Kota contains 37 schools, affording education to 1,896 boys. Two out of six candidates from the High school, and one out of three from the Noble's school, passed the University Entrance examination, while seven out of sixteen boys were successful in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class examination.

The attendance in the schools in Jhalawar rose from 413 in 1898-99 to 533. The girls' school in the Chaoni has 20 pupils.

The annual school athletic meeting, inaugurated by Mr. Martindale when Commissioner of Ajmer, was held in January and proved very popular.

SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES AND JAILS.

Vital Statistics.—Systematic registration of births and deaths has been attempted in 18 States, but the figures furnished are in many instances obviously inaccurate.

Sanitation.—Increased attention is being paid to sanitation, particularly in the capitals of the different States. Considerable advance has been made in improving the drinking water supply and street drainage.

Vaccination.—Vaccination is making steady progress except in the States of Bundi, Shahpura, Dúngarpur, Banswar, and Partabgarh, where it has not yet received the attention it deserves. The primary successful vaccinations

performed were 344,447 against 331,946 in 1898-99. Re-vaccinations rose from 1,309 in 1898-99 to 10,410 in 1899-1900, and are said to have been mostly performed in Bikaner, Marwar and Bharatpur.

Dispensaries.—At the end of the year there were 147 hospitals and dispensaries in Rajputana against 139 in the previous year. Seven new institutions were opened, *viz.*, five in Kota, one in Marwar and one in Dholpur. The total number of “in” and “out” door patients treated has risen, being 17,328 and 999,263, as against 14,374 and 922,951, respectively, in 1898-99.

The expenditure on medical institutions increased from R2,84,128 to R3,02,217. During the year the women’s dispensary in the city of Karauli was re-opened, and the women’s wing of the Victoria Hospital at Bharatpur became available for patients.

Eight hundred and forty-six cholera cases were reported during the year, of which 497 proved fatal. The disease first showed itself in Bharatpur in May 1899 and extended thence into Jaipur, Bikaner, Marwar and Jaisalmer.

Six indigenous cases of suspected plague occurred at Gandhar in the State of Partabgarh, of which three proved fatal. A bacteriological examination, however, of the serum which was sent to the Laboratory at Bombay proved that the disease was not the true bubonic plague. The measures adopted to suppress the outbreak were successful, and the disease, which was confined to one village, the inhabitants of which had not been in contact with any one from an infected area, speedily disappeared. Twenty-two cases of plague, real or suspected, were detected at the railway stations during the year, of which 19 proved fatal.

Epidemic small-pox appeared in Rajputana in August 1899 and continued up to the end of the year. The total number of cases reported was 2,061 as against 590 in the preceding year.

Sixty-two thousand two hundred and thirteen surgical operations were performed during the year against 61,470 in 1898, with a mortality of .07 per cent. as in the previous year.

Jails.—At present 20 jails in the Native States submit their returns. The daily average number of prisoners in these jails rose from 4,679 in 1898 to 5,194 in 1899, and the average death-rate from 19 to 29 per mille. The increased mortality is said to be due partly to over-crowding and partly to the bad health of many of the prisoners who had suffered from want of food previous to their admission.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on Public Works, Imperial and contributory, but excluding the outlay on Irrigation Works in the districts of Ajmer-Merwara which are reviewed in a separate report, amounted to R13,52,417. Of this sum R8,66,740 were spent on works undertaken for famine relief. The total outlay on Public Works in Native States amounted to R57,77,534. A large portion of this sum, *viz.*, R23,72,358, was spent by the Marwar Darbar chiefly on railway construction. The figures of expenditure incurred by the States of Tonk, Bundi, Dholpur, and Karauli have not been received. The opening of the Marwar section of the Shadipali-Balotra metre-gauge line was delayed until June 1900 owing to the non-arrival of materials and other causes.

The extension of the Udaipur-Chitor Railway from Debari to Udaipur was completed and opened for traffic on the 25th August 1899. The earthwork on the Jaipur-Sawai-Madhopur Railway in the Jaipur State has been finished. The Bikaner-Dulmera section (41.67 miles) of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway was opened for traffic last year. Earthwork on the remaining section up to Bhatinda is now finished. The Gigasar-Palana metre-gauge branch line connecting the Palana colliery was completed and opened for coal traffic in June 1899.

Earthwork is in progress on the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway. This important line, which is intended to run from Baran in Kota through the States of Kota, Bundi, Mewar, Marwar, the Chiefship of Shahpura and the British district of Merwara to Marwar Junction, will secure direct communication between Calcutta and Karachi. The total length of the line will be 213.39 miles, and it is estimated to cost R1,36,66,809. The portion (S.S.50

miles) of the line which runs through the British district of Ajmer-Merwara is estimated to cost Rs13,87,512.

Earthwork has been commenced on the Rewari-Phalera chord line, 131.17 miles in length, of which 80 miles lie in Jaipur territory. The work on the Jaipur section is being carried out by Government Engineers with funds provided by the Durbar.

Earthwork on the Nasirabad-Kekri Railway, 35 miles in length, has also been started as a famine relief work. The extension of this line to Jehazpur, about 20½ miles, is also contemplated. A survey has been made and earthwork and ballast collection have been sanctioned.

Considerable progress has been made on irrigation works, especially in Jaipur on the Ramgarh project estimated to cost Rs6,13,970, and in Bharatpur on the Bareta dam distributaries.

POSTAL.

The report submitted by Mr. Barton Groves, Deputy Postmaster General, on the working of the post offices, will be found printed in Part IV of the Report. The following experimental branch post offices, which proved self-supporting, were made permanent during the year :—

At Surpura in Bikaner.

At Ral and Degana in Marwar.

At Jonesganj in Ajmer.

Owing to the extension of the Chitor-Udaipur Railway line to Udaipur, the branch office at Debari was closed. A branch office was opened at Atru on the Kotah section of the Bina-Baran Railway. The tonga service between Nasirabad and Deoli was abolished in consequence of the famine. The total mileage of mail lines of all kinds was 5,189½, an increase of 187 miles over that of the previous year. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 7.1 per cent. in the letters delivered and a decrease of 36.1 per cent. in the parcels. The difference in the latter is to some extent due to the inclusion under the head of newspapers and packets of "value-payable book packets," which in previous years were classed as "parcels including value-payable articles." The amount of money orders issued and of money orders paid was Rs95,91,100 and Rs80,76,821, respectively, showing an increase of 24.5 per cent. and 14.6 per cent. over the figures of the previous year.

The telegraph was extended to ten post offices, *viz.*, Chirawa, Surajgarh, Nawalgarh and Bissan (in Jaipur), Sirohi and Abu Road (in Sirohi), Bharatpur Agency, Jhalrapatan city, Sarwar (in Kishangarh) and Rajgarh.

There was a large falling off in the sales of quinine packets at the post offices in Rajputana, the cause of which is being enquired into. The Administrative Medical Officer in his report attributes the decrease to the dryness of the season and the consequent comparative freedom from malarial fevers enjoyed by the people, and this may quite possibly be the case.

The extension of the Imperial postal system into the Kota and Jhalawar States is under consideration.

The report and statistics furnished by the Deputy Postmaster General, indicate the steady progress which has been made in postal business, and it is satisfactory to note that the Department, which is so ably and successfully administered by Mr. Barton Groves, has continued to maintain cordial relations with the various Native States in Rajputana.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Offg. Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

PART II.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

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| (1) MEWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT AND ENCLOSURES. | (5) HARAOTI AND TONK ADMINISTRATION REPORT. |
| (2) WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT AND ENCLOSURES. | (6) ALWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT AND ENCLOSURES. |
| (3) JAIPUR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT. | (7) KOTA AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT AND ENCLOSURES. |
| (4) EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT AND ENCLOSURES. | (8) BIKANER AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT AND ENCLOSURES. |

(1)

MEWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 320, dated Udaipur, the 21st April 1900.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. P. THORNTON, Resident in Mewar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Mewar Residency for the year 1899-1900, together with the reports of the officers in local political charge of the States of Banswara, Partabgarh and Dungarpur and the Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

2. The charge of the Residency during the year under report was held by—

- (1) Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Ravenshaw, from 1st April to 19th June 1899;
- (2) Major R. Shore, I.M.S., from 20th June to 19th August 1899;
- (3) Captain H. B. Peacock, from 20th August to 15th October 1899;
- (4) Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, from 16th October 1899 to 28th February 1900; and
- (5) Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, from 1st to 31st March 1900.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

3. There is nothing to record under this head except the visits to Udaipur of the following distinguished persons:—

- (1) Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana;
- (2) The Earl and the Countess of Lonsdale;
- (3) The Honourable Mr. Clinton Dawkins, Financial Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council;
- (4) The Honourable Mr. Rivaz, Home Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, accompanied by Mr. T. W. Holderness, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department; and
- (5) His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh.

SEASON AND CROPS.

4. The rainfall during the monsoon of 1899 was very scanty throughout the State, the amount registered at Udaipur being only 9.92 inches as compared with a ten years' average fall of 23.83 inches. Of this 1.65 inches fell in May, 5.79 inches in June, 1.2 inches in July, and .92 cents in August, so that the rains may be said to have practically ceased in July, with the result that the grass crop was a total failure, and the kharif crop gave a very poor return. The rabi crop, for want of moisture, could only be sown in a very limited area, where irrigation from tanks and wells was possible, and in the emerged beds of tanks. The outturn of the crop, though proportionately small, promises to be fair, notwithstanding the fact that the usual winter rains also failed.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

5. The prices of food-grains at Udaipur have risen abnormally since September last; they would probably have gone still higher had it not been for the facility of transport afforded by the Udaipur-Chitor Railway in bringing in large quantities of grain imported into the Capital from other parts of the country.

The following table shows the prices current of food-grains (in seers and chittacks per rupee) in the Udaipur city during the year:—

MONTH.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		JOWAR.		GRAM.		MAIZE.	
	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.
1899.										
April . . .	15	6½	22	10	28	2	16	12½	29	11
May . . .	15	1½	21	14	28	2	16	6	28	2
June . . .	15	1½	21	7	27	11½	16	9	26	9
July . . .	13	15	19	14½	25	2½	16	3	24	12½
August . . .	10	8½	14	7	15	9½	12	1½	16	13
September . . .	9	2½	10	8½	10	8½	9	9	10	11½
October . . .	7	...	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
November . . .	6	13	7	6½	7	6½	7	3½	7	6½
December . . .	6	14	7	3	7	6	7	4½	7	4½
1900.										
January . . .	7	7	7	13	8	8½	8	7	8	1
February . . .	8	2½	8	10	9	...	8	8	8	6½
March . . .	8	15	9	3	9	8½	9	3	9	7

FAMINE.

6. The failure of the monsoon, following on the scanty rainfall of the preceding year, has caused a severe famine throughout the State. The areas in which the pressure of famine has been most severely felt are (1) the Deogarh and Bednor Jagirs in the extreme north of the State; (2) the Khalsa Districts of Hoorah, Bhilwara, Jahazpur, Mandalgarh and Sairan in the east and centre; Kumalgarh in the north-west and the Mugra, or Khalsa Bhil tract, in the south; (3) the Jagir Estates of Salumbar, Bhinder, Sadri and Koraber in the south-east.

Of the total population of the State, *viz.*, 1,800,000, over 70 per cent. is estimated to be affected by the famine. Measures have been taken by the

Darbar for the relief of the people in distress by opening relief works, poor-houses, and the grant of takavi advances for wells.

In addition to the works opened by the Darbar, the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway earthwork, which was started as a famine relief work, and for which the Darbar has contributed a sum of Rs. 2,42,500, has proved of great assistance in affording relief, on a large scale, to the people of the surrounding districts which are among the most severely affected.

The numbers of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on the 31st March were 90,588 and 18,290, respectively.

The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of 5 lakhs of rupees to the Mewar Darbar for famine relief purposes, of which 2 lakhs were paid to the Darbar in March, and the balance will be paid during the current financial year.

Lieutenant J. C. D. Pinney, Boundary Settlement Officer, Mewar, has been entrusted with the supervision of famine relief operations in Mewar in conjunction with Mehta Bhopal Singh, the Revenue Officer of the State.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

7. The Residency Surgeon reports that public health has been good throughout the year; there has been no cholera or other epidemic disease in Udaipur.

Three imported cases of bubonic plague were detected at the Chitor Railway Station, but the disease was prevented from spreading by the prompt segregation of the affected persons, all of whom succumbed to the disease.

8. The sanitary condition of the city is not so good as in ordinary years, as owing to the failure of the rains the streets were not flushed with water and cleansed as they usually are.

9. The water-level of the Pichola Lake has sunk some 15 feet below its usual height, and the quality of the water, which is used for drinking purposes, has greatly deteriorated. The wells in the vicinity of the lake are correspondingly low and proportionately more charged with impurities; this is likely to cause general unhealthiness until the next monsoon rains set in.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

10. There has been no change in the number of hospitals and dispensaries in Mewar. In the 13 institutions maintained, on the whole good work is reported to have been done. The Residency Surgeon inspected the following dispensaries during the year:—Bhilwara, Chitor, Jahazpur, Mandalgarh and Sarara in Mewar, and the dispensary at Partagarh.

11. The Walter Female Hospital, in charge of Miss M. E. Graham, L.R.C.P. & S., Edinburgh, maintains the same standard of efficiency as in former years. The Female Hospital Assistant engaged in May 1898 resigned her appointment during the year, and the Residency Surgeon reports that she cannot be replaced owing to the small salary of Rs. 30 per mensem sanctioned by the Darbar.

12. The Lunatic Asylum under construction at Udaipur is almost completed.

JAIL.

13. The Jail buildings are in good order. The daily average strength of prisoners was 499.95, being 151.95 in excess of the number for which accommodation is provided. An additional barrack for 100 prisoners and new workshops are under construction. When completed the Jail will be much improved and will provide accommodation for 458 prisoners, which is above the average number for whom accommodation is ordinarily required.

14. The supply of water from the Pichola Lake has been discontinued since September 1899, the water now being supplied by the Jail garden well. It is filtered in the Jail tank constructed for the purpose.

15. The health of the prisoners during the year under report has been good; 11 deaths occurred during the year against 14 in the previous year, giving a death-rate of 22·00 per thousand against 30·49 last year; the average daily number of sick was 7·301 against 13·94 in the preceding year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

16. Rupees 8,40,322 have been expended during the year on Public Works, exclusive of the Railway, as compared with R4,44,639 in the preceding year. The principal items of expenditure were Original Works—Buildings, R3,75,848, and Original Works—Irrigation, R3,02,893.

ADMINISTRATION.

17. No change has been made in the administration of the Mewar State during the year. Kothari Balwant Singh and Sahiwalla Arjan Singh continue to jointly carry on the duties of Chief Ministerial Officer.

Kumar Shri Harbhamji, whose services were lent to the Mewar Darbar by the Government of India in October 1898, proceeded on 12 months' sick leave on 20th March 1900. The Darbar have applied for his reversion to Government employ on the expiry of his leave.

18. The following statement shows the work done during the year in the Civil, Criminal and Appellate Courts of the State:—

COURT.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
Civil	1,618	886	2,504	878	1,626
Criminal	1,809	1,901	3,710	1,315	2,395
Appellate	2,421	1,621	4,042	1,834	2,208

The large number of cases pending in the several Courts points to the desirability of some steps being taken by the Darbar to secure greater facility in the despatch of the business in these Courts.

19. One hundred and three cases of dakaiti have been reported by the Darbar as having occurred in Mewar during the year 1899, exclusive of two unreported cases of 1898, as compared with 22 in 1898.

The abnormal increase in the number of dakaitis committed during the year may be attributed to the famine, as no less than 92 of the 103 cases took place between the beginning of August and the end of December 1899: that is to say, during the period commencing with the failure of the last monsoon and the development of the famine. Out of a total number of 4,989 persons who are supposed to have been concerned in the dakaitis, only 271 persons were arrested in 34 cases, of whom 6 only have as yet been convicted. In the remaining cases no clue to the offenders, or the stolen property, have been found. The aggregate value of the property plundered was R47,708-11-0, of which property worth only R2,734-7-3 was recovered. Judging from the comparatively small number of cases in which arrests have been made and convictions obtained, the State Police and the Girai Department would appear to be urgently in need of re-organization.

FINANCES.

20. The income for the Sambat year 1955, which ended on the 22nd July 1899, amounted to Udaipuri R36,58,000 or Government R22,30,488 converted at the current rate of exchange, *viz.*, Udaipuri R164=Government R100; and the expenditure Udaipuri R38,85,000 or Government R23,68,902.

No information has been furnished by the Darbar as to the cause of the deficit, which is apparently due to the large expenditure incurred during the year on public works and the Railway extension to Udaipur.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

21. Of the 408 Moghias on the register at the close of 1898, 27 absconded and 10 died, whilst 6 returned and 5 were newly registered, thus leaving 382 on the register at the close of the year. Though Moghias are reported to have been concerned in cases of dakaiti, none were arrested.

RAILWAY.

22. The extension of the Udaipur-Chitor Railway from Debari to Udaipur was completed and opened for traffic on the 25th August just as the famine was developing, and the facility afforded to the enormous imports of grain that have been made since then has illustrated, in a practical manner, the utility of railways in time of famine. As it is, the prices have ruled high in Udaipur in spite of the large imports of grain; but had it not been for the railway, Udaipur would have been placed in the same position as Kherwara and Dungarpur and other remote districts removed from railway communication, where grain is practically unprocurable except by the wealthy. The financial condition of the railway has been steadily improving. The percentage of net earnings on the capital cost was 5 per cent. prior to the famine. Since the commencement of the famine the grain traffic has increased the earnings of the railway very considerably, and the profits for the period of the famine are expected to rise to a very much larger percentage.

23. The Mewar Section of the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway earthwork was commenced as a famine relief work in January 1900, towards which the Mewar Darbar has contributed a sum of ₹2,42,500, being the estimated cost of the earthwork of the Mewar Section of the Line.

SALT.

24. Owing to the famine prevailing in Mewar the sites of the old Khari Salt Works in the State were not inspected during the year by an officer of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department. Two persons of the Banera Putta in Mewar were arrested in Shiahpura in the act of selling Khari salt illicitly manufactured in Mewar, and were sentenced by the Darbar to pay a fine of ₹51 each, and a bond was taken from them for ₹101 not to manufacture Khari salt in future.

OPIUM.

25. During the year under report 5,454 chests passed through the Chitor scales as compared with 2,970 chests during the previous year; of these 5,408 were exported to China and the rest to British India for home consumption. The amount of duty realized by the British Government was ₹29,13,300.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

INTERNAL BOUNDARIES.

26. Owing to the famine, practically no boundary settlement work was undertaken during the year, and Lieutenant Pinney, the Boundary Settlement Officer's services were utilized in supervising famine relief operations.

The total number of boundary cases pending settlement at the close of the year is 550.

EXTERNAL BOUNDARIES.

27. The demarcation by boundary pillars of a portion of the boundary between the Mewar and Indore States, which was decided last year by

Captain A. F. de Laessœ and remained to be demarcated, was completed during the year.

No other external boundary disputes were taken up during the year.

EDUCATION.

28. There were no changes in the number of schools in the Capital, but the schools in the districts have increased from 34 to 36. The total number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year was 1,054 in the five schools in the Capital and 2,397 in the District Schools. The total expenditure during the year on education was R26,796 as compared with R22,016 in the preceding year.

Four students from the Maharana's High School passed the Middle Class Examination, and four passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University.

COURT OF VAKILS.

29. The usual statements showing the work done by the Mewar Court of Vakils are attached. Twenty-eight cases were instituted during the year, making, with 6 remaining over from the preceding year, a total of 34. Of these, 24 were disposed of, leaving 10 for adjudication at the close of the year.

TOUR OF THE RESIDENT.

30. Colonel Yate spent 27 days on tour in January-February, during which he inspected the famine relief measures in the Khalsa hilly tracts of Mewar, and visited Kherwara, Dungarpur, and Banswara.

In March I also had to visit Kherwara and Dungarpur to concert measures for the repression of crime and the organization of famine relief measures.

DUNGARPUR.

31. The administration of the State was carried on by the Council, as constituted on the death of the late Chief, under the supervision of Captain H. B. Peacock, the Assistant Resident in Mewar, but I regret to say that the administration has not been successful, and it has now been found necessary to replace Munshi Izzat Rai, the Kamdar, by Pundit Kashinath.

32. This State is also affected by the famine, and owing to its remoteness from railway communication the severity of the famine is more felt in it than in any of the other States under this Residency. As a consequence the Bhil population has resorted to crime, which has become very prevalent in the State.

Effective measures have, however, now been taken for mitigating the distress and repressing crime by facilitating the import of grain into the State, the organization of a proper system of relief and the employment of detachments of the Mewar Bhil Corps, and the posting of local Bhil *choukis* for the preservation of order in the State.

33. The Young Maharawal, Bijey Singh, continues to make good progress in the Mayo College at Ajmer.

PARTABGARH.

34. Thakur Raghubar Singh has held the post of Kamdar throughout the year.

35. On the 30th June 1899, the Partabgarh State debt amounted to Government R3,41,019-12-0 against R1,84,725-11-6 at the end of the preceding year. No explanation has been furnished for this large increase in the liabilities of the State, which, in the absence of any information, can only be attributed to the want of economy in the administration of the State.

36. The proposals for the substitution of the local currency of the State by the Government rupee, referred to in paragraph 40 of last year's report, are still under consideration.

37. The distress caused by the famine in Partabgarh is not so great as in the other States under this Residency.

Relief works and poor-houses have been opened by the Darbar, to whom a loan of rupees one lakh has been sanctioned by the Government of India for famine relief.

BANSWARA.

38. Mehta Lal Singh resigned the post of Kamdar in January 1899, and his duties have since been carried on by Ganpat Rao, the Hakim of the Criminal Court, pending the selection of a competent Kamdar.

39. The State debt is reported to have been increased by Rs17,846 during the year, and now amounts to about a lakh of rupees.

40. Banswara is affected by the famine in common with the other States.

The steps taken by the Darbar for the relief of the distress do not appear to be adequate, or effective, judging from the extent of violent crime that is reported from the State since the commencement of the famine. Measures are, however, under consideration for introducing some system of organized relief and for the repression of crime.

The State has not yet applied for a famine loan from the Government of India.

A. P. THORNTON, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Resident in Mewar.

Table No. I.

Statement showing the number and nature of cases adjudicated upon by the Mewar Court of Vakils during the year 1899-1900.

OFFENCES.								No.
Dakaiti with murder and wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Dakaiti without murder and wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Highway robbery with wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Highway robbery without wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Theft with murder and wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Theft without murder and wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Cattle-lifting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
TOTAL								24

Table No. II.

Statement showing the working of the Mewar Court of Vakils during the year 1899-1900.

RESIDENCY.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1899.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1900.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO UPPER COURT.						REMARKS.	
							Pending on 1st April 1899.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.		Remaining.
Mewar . . .	0	28	34	24	10	R a. P. Imperial 501 8 0 Udaipur 64 0 0	4	7	11	2	0	—	3	

UDAIPUR;

The 21st April 1900.

A. P. THORNTON, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Resident in Mewar.

No. 892, dated Camp Neemuch, the 5th April 1900.

From—CAPTAIN H. B. PEACOCK, Assistant Resident in Mewar,

To—The Resident in Mewar.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of this Assistant Residency for the year 1899-1900.

OFFICERS.

2. I held charge of the office throughout the year, and in addition officiated as Resident in Mewar from the 20th August to the 15th October 1899, both days inclusive.

CROPS.

3. Speaking generally, both the kharif and rabi crops failed in all the three States of Banswara, Partabgarh, Dungarpur, and the Chiefship of Kushalgarh. But small patches of land were cultivated in most villages which happened to be favourably situated with regard to a tank, nullah or wells which retained water. All crops, however, on land not protected in this way, absolutely failed.

RAIN.

4. The failure of the crops above alluded to is due solely to the small amount of rain which fell during the year.

The table below shows the rainfall of the year 1899-1900 compared with that in the preceding year:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Banswara	34.47	14.18	—20.29
Partabgarh	31.32	10.88	—20.44
Dungarpur	17.78	10.29	—7.49
Kushalgarh	45.19	10.34	—34.85

PUBLIC HEALTH.

5. The failure of the harvests accompanied by scarcity of food-grains and high prices has affected the general physique of the Bhil population of these States, among whom a large number of infirm and aged persons have succumbed to their maladies for want of sufficient nourishment. The other classes are perhaps not as yet affected to any appreciable extent. This is due probably to the Bhils being but poor cultivators at the best of times, and living generally in places where a crop once a year only, viz., the kharif, is possible.

Small-pox was unusually prevalent everywhere during the months of February and March. Happily plague is still unknown in these States, though six suspicious cases occurred at a village named Gandher, 7 miles from the town of Partabgarh, in December 1899. Immediate precautions were adopted, and the village was visited by the Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, and the Residency Surgeon at Udaipur. No cases of a similar character occurred subsequently.

The Dispensaries were everywhere inspected by the Assistant Resident, but the Partabgarh Dispensary was the only one which received an inspection by a Medical Officer. No case of cholera was reported from any of the States.

BORDER COURTS.

6. Owing to the difficulty in securing the attendance of the parties in an unfavourable year like the present, it was not possible to arrange for more than one Border Court. This Court was convened at Perthapur of Banswara in December 1899, and 95 cases were disposed of between the States of Dungarpur on the one side and Banswara, Partabgarh and Kushalgarh on the other.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

7. The only case pending is between Banswara and Kushalgarh and which on the representations of the parties has been held over for settlement in a more prosperous year.

TOURS.

8. The Assistant Resident spent 95 days in Camp.

Partabgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur were visited by Colonel Yate Resident in Mewar, during the cold weather and later a further visit was paid to Dungarpur by Colonel Thornton, who succeeded Colonel Yate on the latter proceeding to England on medical certificate.

CRIME.

9. No cases of witch-swinging or mail robbery were reported during the year from any of the States. Two cases of infanticide took place in Partabgarh and one in Kushalgarh.

Dakaitis were unusually prevalent owing to the hardness of the times; for instance:—

34	occurred in Partabgarh,
106	„ in Banswara,
297	„ in Dungarpur, and
8	„ in Kushalgarh.

Special precautions have in all the States been taken to suppress the increase, but owing to the wild character of the Bhils, who are the chief perpetrators, and the difficult nature of the country, it is feared that the return of a favourable season will alone secure the normal condition. In the meanwhile relief on famine works and increased police arrangements have been organised to keep crime within bounds as far as possible. The States of Banswara and Dungarpur have a larger Bhil population than the Partabgarh State, and hence the greater number of dakaities. Dungarpur being under direct management, there is greater accuracy in reporting cases, and to this fact I attribute the apparently much greater prevalence of crime.

EDUCATION.

10. One new admission, *viz.*, that of Thakur Madan Singh of Dorana in Partabgarh, was made to the Mayo College, Ajmer, during the year, while three boys* left the College. The number at the close of the year remaining at the College was six; *viz.*:—

- * Maharaj Rughnath Singh, of Khandu.
- Kunwar Ranjit Singh, of Kushalgarh.
- Thakur Shimbhu Singh, of Sabli.

- (1) Maharawal Bijay of Dungarpur;
- (2) Maharaj Kunwar Man Singh of Partabgarh;
- (3) Bhawar Pirthi Singh of Banswara;
- (4) Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh of Jhantla, Partabgarh;
- (5) Thakur Madan Singh of Dorana, Partabgarh; and
- (6) Thakur Shiv Singh of Lodawal, Dungarpur.

No new schools are reported as having been established in any of the States.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

11. The famine caused by the failure of the rains has, naturally engaged the greatest attention of all matters during the year. The situation is worse in Dungarpur than in the other States, which fortunately are rarely ever visited by anything approaching a scarcity even. Adequate measures are being taken for the provision of labour, and both the States of Partabgarh and Dungarpur have received loans of R50,000 from the Government for expenditure on famine relief. His Highness the Maha Rawat of Partabgarh in particular takes a personal interest in arranging to meet the distress.

Lieutenant F. C. Nicolas, 7th Bengal Cavalry, was appointed as a special Famine Officer for the States of Banswara, Partabgarh, Dungarpur and the Chiefship of Kushalgarh towards the end of December 1899.

The Maji Jodhpurji, widow of the late Chief of Partabgarh, died on the 10th March 1900.

MINT.

12. No silver was coined in the Partabgarh State Mint during the year.

PARTABGARH.

13. Thakur Raghubir Singh remained as Kamdar throughout the year.

FINANCES.

14. The net income and expenditure of the State for the year ending the 30th June 1899 was R4,10,274-3-6 and R3,78,907-5-0, respectively.

During the year R62,449-3-3 were paid in the liquidation of debt and interest.

The State is unfortunately heavily involved. The total amount of its liabilities on account of principal and interest stood at Government Coin R3,41,019-12-0 on the 30th June 1899. There are many reforms needed in the State, and owing to the financial difficulties there seems no prospect of their being carried out for many years to come.

The receipts from Customs dues amounted to R77,091-8-3.

JUDICIAL.

15. A total of 2,278 criminal cases were for disposal during the year ending 30th June 1899, and of these only 981 were decided. This is slightly in excess of the work turned out in the preceding year when 913 cases were disposed of. I have suggested to the Darbar the desirability of appointing additional Magistrates to clear off the arrears.

On the Civil side 606 cases have been disposed of and 681 are pending settlement.

JAIL.

16. The prisoners on the last day of the year numbered 76 against 49 last year. The increase is doubtless largely attributable to the increase in crime induced by the hardness of the time.

SCHOOL.

17. The School in the town at Partabgarh numbers 179 boys against 174 last year.

COURT OF WARDS.

18. A Court of Wards has been introduced during the past year and the estates now under its management yield in the aggregate R21,000 a year.

BANSWARA.

19. Mehta Lal Singh remained as Kamdar to within two months of the close of the year, when he resigned. The work of the Kamdar has since been carried on by Ganpat Rao in addition to his work as Criminal Magistrate of the State. A marked improvement has lately taken place in the manner in which references from this office have been replied to by the Darbar. His Highness the Maharawal as usual does not interest himself to a very great extent in the work of his officials and is quite as averse as ever to the introduction of any reforms.

FINANCES.

20. The State income, excluding that of the khalsa and zanana villages, amounted to R2,50,700-12-9, while the expenditure is stated to have been R2,64,758-12-5.

The income from Customs duties was R29,368-8-9. A debt of R17,846 is said to have been incurred during the year.

The State is approximately a lakh of rupees in debt.

JUDICIAL.

21. Seven hundred and sixty-three Criminal cases were decided leaving 732 pending, while 73 Civil suits were disposed of, leaving 64 cases unsettled.

JAIL.

22. The number on the last day of the year was 101 against 30 last year. The famine is no doubt responsible for this increase.

SCHOOL.

23. A small increase is shown in the numbers, there being 122 boys now compared with 117 last year.

DUNGARPUR.

24. There has been no change in the constitution of the State Council which has remained as before, viz:—

Munshi Izzat Rai	Kamdar.
Thakur Dalpat Singh of Bankara	} Members.
Gandi Kirpa Chand	
Havildar Hasan Khan	
Jowala Pershad	Secretary.

During the year the troops and the entire departments and offices of the State have been reorganised under the orders and sanction of the Agent to the Governor General. The Assistant Resident remained in Dungarpur and closely supervised all State matters from March to July 1899, and was again in Dungarpur frequently throughout the cold season.

FINANCES.

25. The financial year of the State ends on the 30th June. The revenue and expenditure during 1898-99 was R2,20,495-7-6 and R2,48,535-0-1 respectively. The liabilities of the State with its treasurer amounted to R28,039-8-7 at the close of the year. During the year a sum of R90,503-3-3 was paid in full satisfaction of the debt due to the former State Treasurer.

JUDICIAL.

26. The Criminal cases for disposal and disposed of for the year ending the 31st December 1899 were 1,440 and 1,004, respectively, while on the Civil side 576 cases were decided and 190 left pending. Under the re-organization scheme competent officials in the Chief Civil and Criminal Courts were appointed from pensioned Ajmer Tahsildars during the last few months of the year.

JAIL.

27. The number of prisoners present in the jail at the close of the year was 135. The building has been condemned as unsuited for the purpose, and a plan for a new building arranged in accordance with the latest ideas is under preparation in the office of the Superintending Engineer at Mount Abu.

EDUCATION.

28. The numbers on the roll of the Dungarpur school are 185 compared with 182 last year.

29. Plans and estimates for a new school building and also for a dispensary have been prepared and sanctioned, but their construction cannot be undertaken at present for want of funds. All expenditure which would have gone towards the construction of public works has been diverted for the purposes of relief during the famine.

KUSHALGARH.

30. The Kamdar, Chuni Lal, died in January last, and his work has since been carried on by Durga Shanker, formerly Naib Kamdar. The Rao minutely superintends the work of the Chiefship.

FINANCES.

31. The income and expenditure amounted to R69,725-10-0 and R67,263-5-0 respectively.

JUDICIAL.

32. Four hundred and seventy-seven cases were decided out of a total of 521, and on the Civil side 95 cases were disposed of, leaving 30 cases pending.

JAIL.

33. The prisoners on the last day of the year numbered 101 against 12 last year—a certain piece of evidence as to the distress caused by the famine.

SCHOOL.

34. An increase of 44 is shown in the attendance this year, the number of boys being 122.

H. B. PEACOCK, *Captain,*
Assistant Resident, Mewar.

No. 337-G., dated Kherwara, the 3rd April 1900.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL E. D. F. BIGNELL, Political Superintendent, Hilly
Tracts, Mewar,

To—The Resident in Mewar.

I have the honour to forward the Annual Administration Report of this Superintendency for the year ending 31st March 1900.

2. Kotra return attached.

REPORT OF THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENCY, HILLY TRACTS,
MEWAR, FOR 1899-1900.

The following Officers were in charge during the year 1899-1900:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. F. Bignell, from 1st April to 2nd August 1899.

Major C. Hutton Dawson, from 3rd August to 31st October 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. F. Bignell, from 1st November 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Famine of great severity has set in, causing great suffering. Not only is there want of grain, but there is no grass or forage of any kind, and water is very scarce. Cattle are all dead, which renders the outlook for 1900-1901 very gloomy.

Famine relief works and poor-houses have been started in many places affording food and work for thousands, but the want of grain reserve stocks renders assistance very difficult and the famine is so widespread that carriage is very difficult to obtain, the only animals which are of any use in a country where grass and forage do not exist being camels.

HEALTH.

Pneumonia, dysentery, and diarrhoea are very prevalent.

CRIME.

Crime has increased considerably owing to the famine, but it is only grain that the raiders are in search of; crime of any other kind is normal. Almost the whole of the Mewar Bhil Corps is out on patrol and grain-guard duty, and several determined gangs of raiders have been broken up.

DISPENSARY.

The dispensary is doing excellent work and is always crowded.

OUTLOOK.

The outlook is very gloomy, the season being still abnormal, heavy clouds constantly gathering though no rain falls. The Mhowa crop, from which great things were expected, is not a good one, there is hardly a pair of plough bullocks left in the district, and the water-level is sinking so rapidly that incessant work on wells is necessary.

BORDER COURTS.

None were possible: the population were so scattered in search of work that neither complainants nor accused could be found, and the British Officer's time has been almost entirely taken up in endeavouring to keep the peace, to import grain, and superintending relief works. By constantly importing grain from Bombay and Cawnpur prices have ruled at slightly over seven seers per rupee, but even this is far beyond the buying powers of the Bhils.

KHERWARA;	}	E. D. F. BIGNELL, <i>Lieut.-Colonel,</i>
<i>The 3rd April 1900.</i>		<i>Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.</i>

No. 144-G., dated Kotra, the 1st April 1900.

From—MAJOR C. H. DAWSON, Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts,
Mewar,

To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District for 1899-1900.

2. The meteorological observations are as follows :—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rain fell.
82.19°	90.01°	68.51°	19.56	31	8.32"	23

3. On account of famine the health of the district has been bad.

4. Owing to the failure of the monsoon there was no kharif crop.

5. The rabi crop is practically *nil*; the grain sown on river beds has yielded only a poor harvest.

6. A large number of Mewar-Guzerat border cases remain unsettled as the Political Agent of Mahi Kantha has been unable to meet me this year.

7. Relief works have been started in the district.

8. I spent 80 days on tour.

(2)

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 292, dated Mount Abu, the 25th April 1900.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. C. WYLLIE, C.I.E., Resident, Western Rajputana States,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Western Rajputana States Residency for the year 1899-1900.

2. I held charge of the Residency until the 11th April, when I was transferred temporarily to Central India. During my absence Colonel C. E. Yate held charge of the Residency from the 12th April to the 13th October, Captain Grant, I.M.S., from the 14th October to the 1st November, and Colonel Adams, I.M.S., from the 2nd to the 9th November, on which latter date I returned from Indore and resumed charge at Jodhpur.

MARWAR.

SEASON, CROPS, AND HEALTH.

					Rainfall.	
3. During the latter part of June and early part of July fairly good						showers of rain fell in the margin-
					"	ally noted districts of the State,
Didwana	.	.	.	.	2.72	and ploughings for the kharif com-
Sambpar	.	.	.	.	8.16	menced, but in July the rains
Nawa	.	.	.	.	8.67	suddenly stopped, and August and
Marot	.	.	.	.	7.51	September were rainless.
Bali	.	.	.	.	4.94	
Merta	.	.	.	.	3.92	The total fall registered in Jodh-
Parbatsar	.	.	.	.	4.63	pur was only 45 cents as com-
Nagore	.	.	.	.	2.10	pared with an average fall during
Bilara	.	.	.	.	2.92	the last ten years of 14 inches
Shergarh	.	.	.	.	1.35	84 cents.
Pachbadra	.	.	.	.	0.93	
Siwana	.	.	.	.	2.96	
Sanchole	.	.	.	.	1.50	

The failure of the monsoon rains coming on the top of two previous bad years completed the mischief previously begun, and caused the worst famine of which any record exists.

Emigration with cattle and carts to Central India, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Guzerat began in August and continued until November.

It was long before the people realized that Malwa, where salvation is usually to be found, was alike afflicted by drought. Some thousands of persons have been railed back to relief works in Marwar at the expense of the State, and thousands more have toiled back by road after losing their cattle and selling all their household possessions.

The mortality among these last owing to the privations they have endured has been grievously heavy.

Perhaps the greatest calamity resulting from the famine will prove to be the loss of cattle, a million of which, according to some estimates, have perished. Eleven lakhs of hides are said to have been exported during the year. In a pastoral country like Marwar, which in old days used to be celebrated for its breeds of cattle and horses, this loss will be very severely felt for many years to come.

In Jodhpur city tanks form the chief source of water-supply, and by the month of August these had all dried up. The people consequently had to fall back on local wells until November, when Mr. Home, the State Engineer.

carried out a scheme for providing water from 16 wells, 5 miles distant at Mandore, whence 160,000 gallons a day are conveyed in pipes to the Gulabsagar in the city.

At first the inhabitants objected to a mixture of waters on the ground that it could not be wholesome, but the large majority (with the exception of the Shrimali Brahmins) soon overcame their scruples, and now accept the water with gratitude.

The water is of excellent quality, and to its purity may be attributed the general good health of the people who drink it. Unfortunately a recent fall of rain has brought some water into the empty tanks and helped to propagate cholera.

The prices of food-grains have naturally been high :—

	Per rupee. Srs. Chittacks.	
Wheat	7	7
Barley	10	6
Bajra	8	10
Gram	10	2
Maize	10	11

Food-stocks are replenished from British India, and imports are abundant.

CROPS.

There was practically no kharif. A $4\frac{1}{2}$ -anna rabi is anticipated from well irrigation, chiefly along the course of the river Luni, where water lies comparatively near the surface.

Up to the end of November the public health was good, but in December cholera appeared first in the Phalodi District and afterwards in the town of Nagore. From Nagore the disease spread to the large famine camp at Marwar Junction and to the relief works at Jograwas, Dholeran and Bankli, finally reaching Jodhpur. The total mortality from cholera up to the date of writing is 1,508.

Small-pox was very prevalent during the cold season in the city of Jodhpur and on the famine works, but vaccination and re-vaccination to a great extent checked the epidemic.

Twenty cases of plague or suspected plague were imported from infected areas, but fortunately no indigenous cases followed. Every possible precaution was taken by the inspecting officers posted at the plague camps along the railways and roads, and there can be no doubt that to these precautions the States owe their immunity from the disease.

FAMINE RELIEF.

4. Arrangements for providing relief works and gratuitous relief in the States of Jodhpur, Sirohi, and Jaisalmer were undertaken early in the autumn.

The works chiefly took the form of railway embankments, tanks, roads, and wells.

The total number of persons employed on famine works on the 25th March 1900, and the cost to the States of these relief measures, is given below :—

STATES.	Labourers on relief works including depen- dants.	On gratuitous relief.	Approximate expenditure since beginning of the famine.
Marwar	121,733	13,203	R 13,00,000 Not given by the State. 23,292
Sirohi	5,879	862	
Jaisalmer	1,574	19	

The Darbars have acknowledged in grateful terms the valuable assistance received from the Supreme Government, in the shape of famine loans and the services of Engineer and Staff Corps Officers, without which it would have been impossible for them to cope with the present calamity.

ADMINISTRATION.

5. Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Partap Singh, G.C.S.I., C.B., continues to discharge the onerous duties of Musahib Ala, ably assisted by his Secretary, Pandit Sukhdeo Prashad.

In December last Pandit Jiwanand, a Member of the State Council and Assistant Superintendent of the Court of Sardars, retired on pension from the Darbar's service to take up the appointment of Wazir in his Native State of Mandi in the Jullunder Division.

In March last His Highness the Maharaja dispensed with the services of Singhi Bachraj from the State Council and from the post of Fouj Bakhshi; he has been succeeded in the latter appointment by Thakur Sheonath Singh of Bera.

The vacancies in the Council, which is already too large, have not been filled.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

6. The Revenue and Expenditure for the year are given as :—

<i>Revenue.</i>										<i>R</i>
Ordinary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42,83,697
Extraordinary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40,19,007
										<hr/>
TOTAL										83,02,704
										<hr/>

The extraordinary receipts consist of—

										<i>R</i>
Loan from Mysore	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25,50,000
Loan from Seth Samirmal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,00,000
Borrowed from the State Railway Treasury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,00,000
Deposits	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,54,967
										<hr/>
TOTAL										40,04,967
										<hr/>

<i>Expenditure.</i>										<i>R</i>
Ordinary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51,63,570
Extraordinary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40,05,833
										<hr/>
TOTAL										91,69,403
										<hr/>

Under the latter head are included—

										<i>R</i>
Railway construction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25,50,000
Payment of His Highness's debts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,26,000

The decrease under receipts and the increase under expenditure are the direct results of the famine.

To meet a deficit of Rs. 79,873, the Darbar proposes to raise a loan of six lakhs.

The estimates for 1900-1901 are :—

<i>Revenue.</i>		<i>R</i>
Ordinary		41,05,000
Extraordinary including portion of the Government famine loan		17,34,000
	TOTAL	58,39,000

<i>Expenditure.</i>		<i>R</i>
Ordinary		55,26,000
Extraordinary		4,34,000
	TOTAL	59,60,000

CRIME AND POLICE.

7. The distress among the poorer classes caused by the famine has naturally led to an increase of crime, which the Darbar, in November last, took prompt measures to suppress by reinforcing the District Police with 463 men and 589 camels and by posting parties of Imperial Service Troops on the Jaisalmer and Palanpur borders.

Up to the 1st March only 49 dakaitis and 81 highway robberies were reported. A number of the cases consisted of grain thefts and were not of a serious nature; in only eight cases did any loss of life occur.

When contrasted with the crime returns of earlier years these figures cannot but be considered as satisfactory and as reflecting credit on the good management of the Darbar.

COURTS.

8. Litigation in the Civil Courts has been checked by the famine, and parties have been exempted from attendance. On the other hand the Criminal Courts have been fully occupied, and have kept pace with their work.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

9. The total number of members of the criminal tribes registered under class A, at the close of the year 1899, was 6,464. Of these 245 are old absconders, 1,156 deserted without passes, 1,003 left the State with permission in order to find pasture for their cattle, and 4,060 are present in the State.

Three thousand and ninety-six bighas of land have been granted to them during the year, which, added to the 172,372 bighas they previously held, gives a total of 175,468 bighas now in their possession, none of which I need hardly say was cultivated during the year.

Passes were granted to 1,372 persons with cattle to the States of Kotah in Rajputana, and Narsingarh and Rajgarh in Central India. Of these 401 returned to Marwar on the plea that grass was unobtainable.

Before the famine the criminal tribes are reported to have owned 21,089 cattle, of which 7,012 were taken away in search of pasture. To help the emigrants an allowance of R20 to each person was sanctioned by the Darbar, but owing to dilatoriness in distributing the money on the part of the local Hakims only 286 people benefitted.

Two thousand nine hundred and nine persons have found employment on the State relief works.

During the year, 22 members of the criminal tribes were arrested in connection with seven cases of theft. Of these 15 were acquitted, 6 were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from three to five years, and the case of one remains undisposed of in the Appellate Court.

The total number of members of the criminal tribes borne on the Rajputana and Central India Registers does not exceed 10,000, of whom Marwar

alone has more than three-fifths to deal with, and the clerical labour of preparing the periodical returns, etc., falls heavily on the limited establishment of this Residency. In this connection the services of the Thagi Inspector, who has been withdrawn to Ajmer are much missed.

In Sirohi on the 31st December 1898, 131 members of the criminal tribes were recorded in class A as holding 1,422 bighas and 19 biswas of land. Of these 2 have died.

BOUNDARY.

10. Owing to the famine the inspection of the Sirohi-Marwar and Sirohi-Palanpur boundary was postponed this year.

No boundary disputes were enquired into.

LAND REVENUE.

11. The famine has materially affected this branch of the State revenue, which has fallen to Rs. 5,60,233, of which Rs. 42,712 represents collections for the current year, the balance being arrears of previous years realized before the beginning of the rainy season which failed.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

12. Four khalsa villages in the Jodhpur Pargana were given in jagir, thus reducing the number of fiseal villages to 650. The field survey of one village was made, and 1,872 *Bapoty* (hereditary) *patas* were distributed. Later in the year the work had to be stopped on account of the famine.

STATE FORESTS.

13. The following concessions were granted as famine relief:—

- (a) Unrestricted free-grazing to horned cattle.
- (b) Permission to collect, free of charge, grass, fodder, leaves, and all other edible or saleable jungle fruits and roots, and the bark of certain trees.
- (c) A reduction of 5 pies per head-load of fuel.
- (d) Small local works in the shape of road and tank making and well sinking were opened in Forest areas.
- (e) About 1,000 maunds of wood are daily supplied from the Godwar forest as fuel for the famine labourers at Dhaulera. The conveyance of the wood employs nearly 2,000 men a day.

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

14. Mr. Home, the capable Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, returned from furlough and resumed charge from Mr. R. Todd on the 25th September 1899.

In consequence of the large imports of food-grains and grass induced by the famine, the percentage of net earnings on the capital outlay on the railway rose to 14.28.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the benefits which the railway has conferred on the inhabitants of Marwar. Without its assistance thousands of persons must have died from want of food. No fodder could have been imported for the horses and such cattle as still remain in the State, and it would have been impossible to organize relief works on a large scale.

These works are chiefly under the management of Mr. Home, who has spared no pains to make them a success; he has been ably assisted by Mr. R. Todd, and by Captain Bremner, R.E., whose services have been lent by the Government of India.

Much credit is due to Pundit Brahmanand, the Central Famine Officer, who displayed great pluck and energy during an outbreak of cholera at Jograwas, sticking to the work after his subordinate staff had fled and restoring confidence among the famine labourers by his good example.

The expenditure incurred during the year on railway construction amounted to Rs. 5,63,173, of which Rs. 5,43,088 were spent on the Shadipali-Balotra line and Rs. 17,085 on relaying the Luni-Balotra section with 50lbs. rails.

Owing to delay in the arrival of permanentway materials and to other causes, the Shadipali-Balotra line, which was expected to be opened for traffic in April, cannot be opened before June next.

CUSTOMS.

15. In so unfavourable a year it is not surprising that the collections under this head should have fallen from Rs. 10,74,224 last year to Rs. 6,91,000.

A remission of duty on the import and export of cattle (camels excepted,) has been allowed while the famine lasts.

The duty on the export of hides and tanned skins was raised, respectively, from 8 and 12 annas to 12 annas and Rs. 1-4-0 per maund.

ABKARI.

16. The number of stills has risen from 82 to 121, while the number of licensed shops has fallen from 158 to 156. The two licenses granted for the sale of foreign liquors in Jodhpur city last year have been renewed. The excise revenue has fallen from Rs. 91,418 to Rs. 73,417.

SALT.

17. No complaints of salt smuggling have been received during the year.

EDUCATION.

18. There are 9 Anglo-Vernacular and 14 Vernacular schools in Marwar. The results of the University examination are not so good as they were last year. No one passed the B. A. or Middle School examinations.

In the F. A. test, 2 out of 6 candidates passed, and in the Entrance examination, 2 out of 5 boys passed, one of whom, it is satisfactory to note, was placed in the first division.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY.

19. The Darbar being hard pressed to find grass for the Sirdar Rissala, the Government of India in the month of November arranged to send one Regiment to Muttra to take the place of the 9th Lancers ordered on service to South Africa. Government, in addition to paying for the conveyance of the Regiment by rail, defrays the entire cost of maintaining the Rissala horses and ponies, thereby relieving the Jodhpur State of a very heavy charge.

SIROHI.

20. The monsoon rains failed in Sirohi as in other parts of Western Rajputana, although to a less extent than in Marwar. The fall registered at the capital was 5 inches 75 cents, as compared with 14 inches 6 cents last year. Few of the kharif crops reached maturity and grass was everywhere scanty.

Sirohi is fortunate in possessing many wells which for the most part have held water, and a four-anna rabi crop is anticipated.

The general health of the people has been good and the State has so far escaped plague and cholera.

The revenue and expenditure for 1899 were as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
Revenue	8,34,153	14	9
Expenditure	8,99,936	5	6

The decrease in revenue and increase in expenditure are attributed to the prevailing famine.

Mr. Milapchand held the office of Diwan until September 1899, when he was succeeded by Singhi Jawahir Chand, who now holds charge.

Eight highway robberies and five dakaities were reported during the year as against six highway robberies in 1898. Of these one robbery and one dakaity occurred in khalsa and the other cases in jagir villages.

Considering the distressed condition of the Minas and Bhils, who form a large section of the population, the small increase in crime is satisfactory.

His Highness the Maharao, accompanied by Colonel Yate, the then Resident, proceeded to Simla in July last to pay a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy. On his return journey, His Highness visited the Chiefs of Bharatpur, Jaipur and Jodhpur at their respective capitals.

A combined Telegraph and Post Office was opened at Sirohi in March last to the great convenience of the commercial classes.

JAISALMER.

21. The year has proved more disastrous than its predecessor. A few rain showers fell during April, May and July giving rise to hopes which were not destined to be realized. About one-third of the usual area was sown, but no crops came to maturity. Grass and fodder failed everywhere, and the cattle died by thousands from starvation. A large portion of the population emigrated to Sind.

Food grains have of course risen considerably in price : Jowar is selling at 8 seers and Bajra at 7 per rupee as compared with $15\frac{1}{4}$ and 13 seers respectively last year. To add to the people's misfortune, cholera, which seldom visits these semi-desert tracts, appeared in the Bap, Nokh and Nachna Districts, causing 532 deaths between the 15th December and the 6th February.

Five dakaities and eight highway robberies were reported during the year (a small record of crime considering the bad seasons), against two highway robberies in the previous year. Three cases of murder were recorded, one of which involved the death of the Hakim and Killadar of Shahgarh, who were shot by a party of Sindhis while sleeping outside in the open air on the night of the 3rd July 1899. It is well to add that the murderers have been brought to justice.

The State finances are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the prevailing famine has added Rs50,000 to the State's liabilities besides injuring the current revenue. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs1,69,163 and Rs1,71,729 ; the deficit of Rs2,566 was met from the surplus balance of the previous year. It is not surprising therefore to learn that the Darbar was unable to pay the fixed instalment of Rs24,000 towards the repayment of the Jabalpur Seth's loan.

His Highness the Young Maharawal, who is a well grown, promising lad, enjoyed good health throughout the year and continues his studies at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

There has been no change in the personnel of the administration.

The Majee Bikiji, I regret to say, died on the 21st September 1899.

Minting operations were suspended during the year owing to the depreciation of the Jaisalmer rupee.

TOUR.

22. The difficulty of obtaining water and supplies made it impossible for the Resident to undertake any regular camping tour in the cold season; he

however spent 31 days in visiting various places in Marwar, Mallani, Sirohi and Jaisalmer and inspected all the large famine relief works and poor-houses in the different States.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

23. His Royal Highness the Count of Turin and party spent five days at Jodhpur in April 1899, and were followed in November by the Honourable Mr. Rivaz, Member of His Excellency the Governor General's Council, accompanied by Mr. Holderness, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Mr. Martindale, the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, came to Jodhpur in October 1899, in connection with the organization of famine relief and again in March 1900, in the course of his cold weather tour.

Jodhpur also received a visit from His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi in August.

At Agra on the 9th December Maharaj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh had the honor of being presented with the Cross of the Bath by His Excellency the Viceroy at an evening reception in the Viceregal Camp.

I regret to say that Maharaj Bhopal Singh, uncle of His Highness the Maharaja, died at Jodhpur in September 1899, and Paney Singh, the third son of the Maharaj, died in the following March.

COURT OF VAKILS.

24. The usual statements of the work done in the Marwar Court of Vakils are appended. Forty-three cases were instituted during the year, making, with 9 pending cases, a total of 52. Of these 25 were disposed of, leaving 27 for adjudication during the current year.

The work calls for no special comment.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the working of the Marwar Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1900.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees and fines.	APPEALS TO UPPER COURT.					
							Remaining at the close of the last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Remaining.
Western Rajputana States Residency.	9	43	52	25	27	Rs 595	2	3	5	2	2	1

Appendix II.
Statement showing the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Marwar Court of Fakirs during the year ending 31st March 1900.

Period.	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding.	Dakaiti with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of stolen cattle.	Burglary.	Wrongful confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Theft of cattle.	TOTAL.
Quarter ending 30th June 1899	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
" 30th September 1899	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	20
" 31st December 1899	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
31st March 1900	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
TOTAL	2	..	..	3	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	9	25

W. H. C. WYLLIE, Lt.-Col.,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Mount Abu; }
The 25th April 1900.

(3)

JAIPUR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 176-G., dated Jaipur, the 15th April 1900.

From—G. R. IRWIN, Esq., C.S., Resident at Jaipur,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor Général in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1899-1900.

JAIPUR.

2. The average rainfall over the whole State last year was only 12·72 inches as against a previous average of about 25 inches. The South-West Division got only 6·90 inches. Practically there was no rain after the 10th July, and the consequences were naturally disastrous—scarcity everywhere, and over a large area acute famine.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

3. Many of the reservoirs remained entirely empty and most of the remainder only filled partially, but even so they were of very great use in saving a portion of the kharif.

4. The Jaipur Sawai-Madhupur Railway is, so far as earthwork is concerned, practically finished. The big bridge over the Banas is about two-thirds done. This will be 1,974 feet long from abutment to abutment, with 30 spans of 60 feet girders, and will carry the rails 65 feet above the bed of the river at the lowest point. If currency difficulties did not stand in the way of laying down the permanentway, at least the first section of the line, 39 miles long, might have been in running order by next cold weather.

5. The main dam of the Ramgarh bund, the principal irrigation work now in hand, has been raised to 60 feet high.

6. There are smaller works, relief and ordinary, going on in almost all parts of the State, mainly under the Public Works Department, but also under district officers in some cases where systematic professional supervision can be dispensed with.

The departmental expenditure up to the 31st December 1899 was R7,49,921, while special sanctions for famine works totalled R1,82,888 in addition. The grants under the latter head are being constantly added to.

7. The administration is greatly indebted to Colonel Jacob and Mr. Stotherd, who have been indefatigable in their efforts to cope with all emergencies.

8. Over and above all this the earthwork of the Jaipur Section (over 80 miles long) of the Rewari-Phalera Railway is being carried out by Government Engineers with funds provided by the Darbar. This has afforded employment to much local labour, but is, I regret to say, nearing completion.

REVENUE.

9. The revenue administration of the State has naturally consisted mainly of the campaign against famine, which will be treated of hereafter in the special famine report. The distress has had one good effect in revealing various defects in the administration which the Darbar are setting themselves to correct. It will be sufficient to say here that suspensions of revenue have been sanctioned wherever they were thought necessary, and that takavi has been freely distributed.

POLICE.

10. The famine has, as was inevitable, led to a large increase in crime. Sixty-one dakaities have been reported, in 16 of which the police have been successful, while they have also worked out 15 dakaities, 6 of them serious, committed before the year under report. Many of these cases, though technically dakaities, have been in reality merely petty grain thefts committed by five or more famished persons. Robberies numbered 76; in 34 cases the culprits were arrested, and 8 more old cases were brought to a successful conclusion. Thefts are returned as 4,086, of which 3,756 are put down as petty. About 30 per cent. of the property stolen was recovered.

11. Energetic measures have been taken to meet the emergency. Armed camel patrols are constantly on the move in the most dangerous districts. Selected police officers are posted on every frontier to deal with border crime, and with Tonk, Alwar and Kishangarh special measures of co-operation have been arranged, with excellent effect. Indeed, border crimes have been conspicuously few since all these arrangements have been got into working order.

12. The arrests during the year include those of five notorious criminals, the most prominent being Phula Sansi, a well-known desperate character, who has been engaged in many of the most serious crimes of the last few years.

13. Progress is being made in dealing with the criminal tribes; 486 new Minas are said to have been registered, while 109 absconded. The total number on the register is now 13,308. There is, however, still room for considerable improvement in regard to their settlement.

14. The working of the police has been highly creditable to Thakur Hari Singhji, the Superintendent.

GAOLS.

15. The Gaol Department has been working under difficulties during the year, having been throughout without a permanent Superintendent. Heera Singh has now just joined from Bikaner. Owing to the famine the average numbers in the Central and District Gaols have risen from 542 to 659 and from 563 to 632, respectively. There has consequently been a good deal of overcrowding, and it has been necessary to take steps for increasing the accommodation.

MEDICAL.

16. There have been no special new features about the administration of the Medical Department, but it has been worked, as usual, with great efficiency under Lieutenant-Colonel Durrell Pank. The public health has naturally not been good; small-pox and measles have been epidemic at times in various places and there have been several outbreaks of cholera in Shekhawati.

EDUCATION.

17. The famine has told prejudicially on elementary private schools, about 200 of which, with an attendance of about 4,000 pupils, are said to have shut during the year. At the close of the year there were 101 State schools open with 8,494 pupils, as against 105 and 8,416, the figures for last year. Eighteen Jaipur candidates passed the Middle Examination (3 with distinction), 2 passed the B. A. Examination and 8 out of 9 candidates the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, with which the Maharaja's College has now been affiliated. The boys also distinguished themselves in athletics, winning 14 out of 36 prizes in the Ajmer Tournament.

COURT OF WAKILS.

18. There were 2 cases on the file at the beginning of the year; 8 new cases were instituted, and 6 disposed of, so that 4 are now pending.

In only one case was there an appeal against the decision of the Jaipur Court, and in this its order was slightly modified.

TRANSPORT CORPS.

19. The strength on the 31st March 1900 was 1 Superintendent, 8 Officers, 695 Non-Commissioned officers and men, besides the miscellaneous establishment, with 1,126 ponies, 490 carts and 9 tongas. The corps has done most valuable work in famine relief. Sardar Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., has been untiring in his exertions.

GENERAL REMARKS.

20. I cannot close this report without recording the splendid generosity of His Highness the Maharaja, who has subscribed a lakh of rupees to the Transvaal War Fund, and 15 lakhs of rupees to be invested as a permanent famine fund endowment. Some of the Sardars also have subscribed handsomely to the Transvaal War Fund, and three offered horses for service in South Africa.

KISHANGARH.

21. The history of the State during the greatest part of the year under report has been principally one of a fight against the famine, which will be fully treated of hereafter.

22. The rainfall of the year was only 4.58 inches, and the kharif crop was naturally a total failure, while the area under rabi is exceedingly limited. Nevertheless the Darbar have faced their difficulties manfully, and the relief administration has been most creditable to them.

23. The income for the year 1955 Sambat (ending on the 30th June 1899), the last for which the accounts have been made up, is put at R4,62,102 and the expenditure at R4,75,402: the opening balance of 1955 Sambat is shown as R4,31,717. But the financial position at present is of course one of extreme stringency. The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of R1,10,000, out of which R60,000 were actually taken by the State in the year under report and the remaining R50,000 become payable during the current month (April 1900). It is anticipated that it will be necessary to ask for another R40,000 to tide the treasury over till revenue may be expected to come in in about September or October next.

24. The number of offences against property naturally increased, *viz.*, from 212 to 330, but only one dakaiti was reported during the year. Special arrangements have been made in conjunction with the Jaipur police for the protection of the Kishangarh-Jaipur border and these appear to be working well. I hope they will grow into permanency. The criminal tribes mainly inhabit the Rupnagar district where the scarcity has been particularly severe. They are being employed on relief works, and the cattle of such as have them are plying for hire, but naturally a good many have absconded and gone off to Malwa and Central India.

25. There has been a decrease of over 50 per cent. in the number of Civil suits filed, while the sums in dispute have fallen from an average of five lakhs during the previous four years to something under two lakhs. Only 392 cases are shown as pending at the close of the year: last year there were 1,046 suits left undisposed of. Execution of decrees against cultivators in all but exceptional cases was suspended by executive order.

26. Education seems to be going on as satisfactorily as could have been expected, though attendance in the school has fallen off owing to the famine. Two candidates went up for the Middle Examination of the Allahabad University and both passed.

27. The famine has led to considerable activity in several directions. Building is going on at a great rate near the Railway Station where the Madanganj

Bazaar is rapidly spreading. The imports during the year are valued at 40 lakhs of rupees, though the exports have naturally been exceedingly small.

28. A carpet factory and a tannery have been started in the city, and attention is being paid to the maintenance of the other industries fostered by the State. Agricultural experiments with cotton and tobacco have been at a standstill, but the forest department (which superintends agricultural experiments) has raised a considerable revenue from the sale of wood, the cutting of which has provided a good many people with employment.

29. Attention is being systematically devoted to the improvement of the sanitation of the city. The general health of the people seems to have been fairly good considering all things, though small-pox has unfortunately been epidemic and has necessitated the opening of segregation camps. No deaths are reported in the gaol from any cause.

30. The relations of the Darbar with the Pattlehgarh Thikana have on the whole been satisfactory, and the State has assisted the Raja with funds for famine relief.

LAWA.

31. This small Chiefship suffered from the short rainfall in common with the adjoining portion of Jaipur. The Thakur Sahib however met his difficulties with resolution. He has borrowed ₹20,000 from the Government of India, of which about ₹11,000 or ₹12,000 have been spent up to date in takavi advances for food, fodder and seed, in gratuitous relief, and in the construction of a bund, which should prove of permanent value for irrigation purposes and has in the meantime kept his people alive. There has been some rabi crop in the beds of the bunds previously constructed, and he expects to get about ₹3,000 or so in the way of revenue instead of ₹1,000 as at first anticipated. Junia has opportunely paid off the debt referred to in last year's report and has thereby enabled the Thakur Sahib to discharge the loan of ₹7,000 taken last year from a Bank. An outbreak of small-pox in the late spring caused a large number of deaths among children: prompt steps were taken to vaccinate those remaining unprotected. The Thakur Sahib's administration continues to be very creditable to him.

G. R. IRWIN, C. S.,

Resident at Jaipur.

(4)

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1925, dated Bharatpur Agency, the 10th April 1900.

From—MAJOR C. HERBERT, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I was in charge of the Agency throughout the year, with the exception of one month and 19 days from the 2nd June to the 11th July and from the 23rd July to the 1st August 1899 inclusive, during which period I was on privilege leave, and Captain V. G. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, acted for me.

BHARATPUR.

SEASON.

The total rainfall during the year was 21.98 inches against 24.20 inches last year. The rains up till 20th July were so continuous and heavy as to interfere with agricultural operations. After this the rains failed, with the exception of a few showers in August and September. The kharif crops suffered considerably in consequence. There were no winter rains. The land under rabi, however, produced a fair crop where the well water was not bitter. A hot dry wind in March somewhat spoilt the grain in husk. A severe hail-storm on 20th March wrought considerable havoc in the Northern Tahsils of the State.

HEALTH.

The general health of the public was good throughout the year.

JAIL.

The number of prisoners in the Jail on the 31st March 1900 was 320 including 17 life convicts.

EDUCATION.

The usual return of schools received from the Darbar shows 561 boys in the Sadar School on the 31st March 1900, of whom 214 read English, 246 Hindi, 33 Sanskrit and 68 Urdu. There are 14 Tahsil Schools with a total attendance of 1,225, and 77 Halkabandi Schools with 1,899 boys. The total expenditure under this head during the year was Rs 26,817-5-4.

CRIME.

No case of infanticide is reported to have occurred during the year. Nine cases of dacoity occurred during the year, in which property valued at Rs 18,090-5-6 was plundered, of which property worth Rs 4,408-12-3 was subsequently recovered. Of the 9 cases, 3 have been satisfactorily elucidated; 81 persons were arrested of whom 35 were convicted and sentenced.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration is carried on by a Council, under the general control of the Political Agent.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

The Political Agent visited the States of Dholpur and Karauli and a few tahsils of the Bharatpur State during the year.

WILD CATTLE.

The wild cattle nuisance has practically ceased to exist.

SETTLEMENT.

During the year the assessments of the four Central Tahsils of Kumer Akheygarh, Bharatpur and Nagor were announced. Only the Tahsils of Rupbas, Uchein, Bhusawar and Bayana, remain to be similarly dealt with.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TRANSPORT CORPS.

During the year it was decided to disband the Imperial Service Lancers and to raise an Imperial Service Transport corps of 300 carts and 600 mules. The services of Rai Sahib Gamandi Lal have been obtained from the Commissariat Department as Superintendent of the Corps. It is hoped that by the end of September next half the corps will have been organized.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

A son and heir apparent was born to His Highness Maharaja Ram Singh of Bharatpur on the 4th October 1899. It is understood that he will be known as Kishen Singh.

His Highness the Maharaja paid a short visit to Abu in May 1899.

The Agent to the Governor General visited Bharatpur in November 1899.

The Honourable Mr. Rivaz, C.S.I., Member of the Viceroy's Council, accompanied by Mr. Holderness, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, visited Dip and Bharatpur in the beginning of November 1899.

His Highness the Maharaja of Sirohi, accompanied by the Resident Western Rajputana States, visited Agra and Bharatpur in August 1899, on their way back from Simla to Sirohi, and were the guests of His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by the Political Agent, exchanged visits with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces at Agra in July 1899.

His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by the Political Agent, had the honor of exchanging formal visits with His Excellency the Viceroy during His Excellency's visit to Agra in December 1899.

Her Highness the elder Maharani of Bharatpur, accompanied by the Maharaja's two sisters, paid a visit to Her Excellency Lady Curzon at the Viceroy's Camp at Agra on the 9th December 1899.

A Conference was held at Agra on the 14th July 1899 by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to discuss means for suppressing dakaity on the Dholpur and Bharatpur border. The Political Agent attended the Conference.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

Sandal wood and ivory chowries, fans and hookahs were sent to the Paris Exhibition from the Bharatpur State.

The Karauli Darbar also sent some coloured lacquered wood-work articles to this Exhibition.

HONOURS AND DISTINCTIONS.

The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy as a personal distinction on Rai Sahib Munshi Sohan Lal, Secretary and Member of Council, Bharatpur State, on New Year's Day.

DHOLPUR.

SEASON.

The rainfall during the year was 21·65 inches against 22·23 inches last year. Little rain fell after July, only an occasional shower in August and September.

HEALTH.

The general health of the people has been good throughout the year.

JAIL.

The return received from the Darbar shows the number of prisoners to be 90 including 3 life convicts.

EDUCATION.

There were 155 boys educated in the city school and 140 in the five Tahsil Schools. The expenditure is shown to be R2,915 during the year.

CRIME.

No case of infanticide was reported to have taken place during the year. Four cases of dakaiti occurred during the year in which property valued at R532 was plundered.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana remained at Ootacamund during the hot weather.

The Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, paid a visit to Dholpur in January 1900.

Honorary Major His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, C.B., had the honor of exchanging formal visits with His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in December 1899. During this visit the decoration of a Companion (Military Division) of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, conferred upon Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, was presented by His Excellency to His Highness on the 6th December 1899.

The title of Khan Sahib was conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy as a personal distinction on Haji Agha Mahomed Hosein Beg, Kurdistani of Dholpur.

KARAULI.

SEASON.

The rainfall at Karauli was 19·17 inches against 23·31 inches last year. After July the rainfall was confined to a few showers in August and September, and then ceased. There was a slight fall in January 1900.

HEALTH.

The public health was good throughout the year. There was no epidemic disease of any sort.

EDUCATION.

The return of the Maharaja's School is attached.

JAIL.

There were 98 prisoners in the Jail during the year including 9 life-convicts.

CRIME.

No case of infanticide was reported to have taken place during the year. Four cases of dakaity occurred during the year in which property valued at R815 was plundered, of which property worth R192 was subsequently recovered. Of these 4 cases, 2 were brought home to the perpetrators.

FINANCES.

It appears from the returns received from the Darbar that the total income from all sources amounted to R5,90,380-1-3 including a sum of R55,000 borrowed from the Seths during the year, while the expenditure under all heads amounted to R5,90,108-12-9.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness Maharaja Bhanwar Pal, G.C.I.E., was married to the daughter of the Raja of Sheopur Baroda in Gwalior State in January 1900.

C. HERBERT, *Major,*
Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

Average attendance of boys in the Maharajah's School at Karauli during 1899-1900.

NAME OF DEPARTMENT.	Present.	Absent.	Leave.	Sick.	REMARKS.
English	28·100	10·248	4·756	·530	
Persian	53·810	22·153	4·797	·820	
Hindi	178·430	45·987	7·330	8·836	
Patwari	5·230	5·217	·141	·463	
TOTAL	265·570	83·605	17·024	10·649	

BHARATPUR AGENCY; }
The 10th April 1900.

C. HERBERT, *Major,*
Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana State.

(5)

HARAOTI AND TONK ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 188-G., dated Deoli, the 21st April 1900.

From—CAPTAIN F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, C.I.E., Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1899-1900.

2. I was in charge of the Agency throughout the year.

3. The year will always be memorable for the famine which is now prevailing and which has been caused by the failure of both the summer and winter rains, so that only about 10 per cent. of a normal crop was realised at both autumn and spring harvests. The distress prevailing throughout the Agency (except in the Sironj pargana of Tonk) is terrible. Several thousands must have already died from want, cold and starvation, and many more thousands would have died but for the exertions which the Darbars have made to meet the calamity and for the support they have received from Government in obtaining loans of money and the services of officers to superintend relief operations. A separate report on the relief operations will be submitted in due course. It is only necessary to draw attention to the extraordinary strain these operations cause to the administration of these States. It is not merely a portion of each State that is affected but (except in the case of Tonk) it is the whole. In British India in the severest famine the greater portion of the country is unaffected and the revenue derived from this unaffected portion can go to help the distress in the affected portion. In Bundi and Shahpura and in Tonk, except one pargana, the whole is affected. It is, moreover, the custom in the States of this Agency during times of scarcity and famine to remit and suspend a large proportion of the land revenue, and in consequence during the present year the States are receiving only from one-third to half their normal revenue. With their resources thus crippled they have to provide extra police to suppress the increased tendency to crime produced by the distress; they have to provide for the increased expenses of establishment due to the dearth of provisions and of grain and fodder; and they have to provide State relief for thousands of people. It is not surprising that, under these circumstances, and considering the poverty of the States in this Agency, the percentage of population receiving relief is much below the percentage which would receive relief in a British district. But the Darbars have on relief now in—

Bundi	3.96 per cent. of the population,
Tonk	4.93 " " "
Shahpura	4.65 " " "

and that they have done so much is, I think, evidence of their sincere desire to meet the wishes and follow the lead of the British Government. Bundi, which is known to be one of the most conservative States in India, and which during the last great famine—that of 1868—took practically no measures of relief and in consequence lost about a quarter of its population, has now upon relief 11,723 persons, and has removed all import, export and transit duties upon grain. The Nawab of Tonk, assisted by his zealous and hard-working Minister, Sahibzada Ubedulla Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., has ably directed the relief operations in Tonk; and the Chief of Shahpura attends almost daily at the relief works and personally interests himself in each measure that is undertaken.

4. The year under review will also be remarkable for the commencement of railway construction in all three States. The experiences of the famine have brought home to the Darbars the benefits to be derived from railway

connection with other parts of India, and even conservative Bundi is most anxious to see the railway completed.

5. The War in South Africa has been followed with interest, especially in Tonk. His Highness the Nawab and his Minister each subscribed liberally to the Transvaal War Fund, and the Minister offered four horses for the use of Lumsden's Horse. On the receipt of the news of the reliefs of Kimberley and Ladysmith and the occupation of Bloemfontein by Lord Roberts, His Highness, though on tour at the time, held a special Darbar, at which he expressed his pleasure at hearing the good news, and he also telegraphed his congratulations to the Government of India and to Lord Roberts and Sir George White.

6. The following are detailed reports regarding—

- I. Deoli.
- II. The Court of Vakils.
- III. The Mina Kherar.
- IV. Bundi.
- V. Tonk.
- VI. Shahpura.

I.—DEOLI.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The general health of the Agency and Cantonment has been good. In the districts round there has been small-pox. The sanitation of the place has been satisfactory.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination is limited to the station. Three hundred and ninety-seven cases were vaccinated of which 357 were successful.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall was much below the average, and as it nearly all fell in about a fortnight, at the end of June and beginning of July, the crops suffered greatly:—

MONTHS.												Inches. Cents.	
April	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	27
May	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	33
June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4
July	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	74
August	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	6
September	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	90
October	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	2
TOTAL												14	36

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The Charitable Dispensary does good work among poor people. Four thousand six hundred and eighty-five out-patients have been treated during the year, and 151 in-patients; 68 major and 192 minor operations have been performed.

An Agency Surgeon (Captain Lumsden, I.M.S.) has been appointed for this Agency with collateral medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force. Under the former arrangement the officer in medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force held collateral medical charge of the Agency.

II.—COURT OF VAKILS AT HARAOTI AND TONK AGENCY.

There were 5 cases pending on the 31st December 1898, while 33 were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 38. Of these 32 were disposed of, leaving 6 cases pending at the close of the year.

				to R387-12-1. * Rupees 500 were realized	
				from the Jhalawar State as blood money,	
				also property to the value of R330 was	
				recovered.	
		R	a. p.		
* Jaipur	.	232	13 7		
Bundi	.	154	14 6		
TOTAL				387	12 1

Cases appealed against numbered 9, including 2 pending from previous year; decisions of Lower Court were upheld in 6 cases and orders of the Higher Court are awaited in 3.

The cases instituted and disposed of during the year are classified as under :—

Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Highway robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Theft	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Cattle-lifting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Dakaiti	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Burglary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Counterfeit coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
TOTAL									32

III.—THE MINA KHERAR.

Considering the temptation of the times, the Minas of the Kherar have behaved wonderfully well. When the first pinches of famine were beginning to be felt there were symptoms of unrest especially among the Mewar Minas, but the Jaipur Darbar promptly opened relief works in the tract and the Mewar Darbar somewhat tardily adopted the same precaution, and any serious or general looting was prevented. The following are the serious crimes which have been committed by them during the year :—

Robberies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Dakaitis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
TOTAL									8

IV.—BUNDI.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Bundi Darbar were slow to realise the necessity for taking measures of famine relief and in consequence of the negligence of the Kamdar, His Highness the Maharao Raja assumed personal control over the famine administration and transferred the principal duties of the Kamdar to the Council.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall amounted to 13.09 cents, nearly all of which fell at the end of June and beginning of July. No rain fell during the winter. Consequently not more than 10 or 12 per cent. of a normal crop either kharif or rabi was realised. There was only a scanty crop of grass which soon withered; water in the well is at its very lowest, and most tanks have quite dried up.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health has been fairly good, though some thousands of people have died from the effects direct and indirect of the famine. The cold in Janu-

was especially trying to the under-fed and under-clothed famine-stricken people.

CRIME.

On the commencement of scarcity there was a great tendency to increased crime, but additional police were entertained and the number of armed attacks upon life and property was few. Petty thefts of grain and small articles of property were of course numerous. The number of dakaities reported is 7.

FINANCE.

The revenue realised for the year 1898-99 is reported to be R7,39,587, an increase of R5,587 over that reported in the previous year. The expenditure was R7,41,194, a decrease of R53,806 on the previous year, which was however in excess of the normal expenditure of the State.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Work on the Baran-Marwar Railway which passes through Bundi was commenced in November 1899. The metalled road from Deoli to Kotah passing through Bundi was thoroughly repaired. Repairs to tanks and bridges in the districts are being undertaken as famine-relief measures.

EDUCATION.

Four candidates (three for the Entrance and one for the Middle Examination) went up for the examination at Allahabad University. The number of boys in the Bundi School is 150, of whom 55 study English.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The famine has been a severe test of the capacity of the administrative machine in Bundi and has almost broken it down. The Bundi administration will readily do anything for which they have a precedent, and once having been shown a straight road to go along will go on it without any desire to turn to the right or left. But the organisation of famine relief measures had no precedent in the 800 years' history of the State and they were lost. His Highness the Maharao Raja is, however, really anxious to do all that Government expects of his State, and asks and accepts the advice and help of the Political Agent and his Assistants.

V.—TONK.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

In the Rajputana parganas and in the Pirawa pargana rainfall was very deficient and, as in other parts, fell all at one time—at the beginning of the monsoon,—the result being a failure of the crops, so that only about 12 per cent. of a normal crop both in the kharif and rabi was realised. In the Chabra pargana there was a fair summer rainfall and in Sironj a sufficient rainfall, so that in the former there is little distress and in the latter none.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health has been fair. The General Hospital at Tonk has been improved, and Miss DeSouza is still extending her practice and increasing the usefulness of the Walter Female Hospital.

CRIME AND POLICE.

Crime increased when the famine commenced, but the police throughout the State were augmented and a working arrangement was come to with the Jaipur Darbar for mutual assistance in the prevention of border crime.

EDUCATION.

Education receives considerable attention at the capital of the State, and a Literary and Debating Society has been formed there for the discussion of philosophical subjects. The leading people are anxious for their sons to acquire some knowledge of English, because that has become so necessary for their success in life, but they have very little faith in the English education bettering their son's characters or manners and many resent the English system as fostering undue independence and self-assertion.

FINANCES.

There was a considerable improvement in the financial condition of the State at the close of the Tonk financial year in August. Expenditure had been reduced by ₹1,39,609, and the Revenue exceeded the estimate by ₹79,800, and the State debt (exclusive of the Railway Loan of 15½ lakhs) was reduced to ₹1,92,060, the lowest figure it has ever stood at. But the hopeful prospects of last August have been overshadowed by the famine, and it is anticipated that the State may have to borrow 11½ lakhs to make up the deficiency in revenue receipts and meet the direct and indirect expenditure due to famine.

PUBLIC WORKS.

As a measure of famine relief new tanks are being constructed and old tanks are being repaired in every pargana of the State except Sironj. In the latter pargana a metalled road is being made to connect the town with the Indian Midland Railway. A branch railway line to connect Tonk city with the Jaipur-Madhupur line on the east and the main line from Baran to Marwar on the west has been surveyed.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Nawab has interested himself in the general administration, and especially in the famine relief operations, and he has made an extensive tour through the outlying parganas of Nimbahera, Chabra, and Sironj. The Minister, Sahebzada Mohammad Ubedulla Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., has been on good terms with His Highness and has worked with unceasing diligence during the year. He has great difficulties to contend with, but he never fails to try and meet the wishes of Government and to work his best for the good of the State.

VI.—SHAH PURA.

This Chiefship like the rest of this Agency has suffered from famine. It has been well administered under the direct personal supervision of the Raja Dhiraj who continues to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the Chiefship and to do his best to advance its welfare. A new Kamdar, Chedasingh Verma, was appointed during the year, and he has worked with zeal and honesty to assist the Raja Dhiraj. Both sons of the Chief visited England during the year, the elder Umed Singh for the sake of his health and the younger Sirdar Singh to join the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester.

The financial condition of the Chiefship was till the advent of famine good. Stated in Chittori rupees it was as follows :—

		<i>R</i>
Balance in hand July 1898	. . . . .	2,08,332
Receipts during 1898-99	. . . . .	2,90,306
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	4,98,638
		<hr/>
Expenditure 1898-99	. . . . .	3,35,850
		<hr/>
	Balance in hand	1,62,788
		<hr/>

Education receives considerable attention in this Chiefship and the State School continues to flourish. Here as elsewhere there was an increase of crime due to famine, but there were no widespread disturbances. A new Judicial Assistant was appointed, Kali Charan, a pensioned Mir Munshi of the Jhalawar Agency.

F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

(6)

ALWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1442, dated Alwar, the 19th April 1900.

From—CAPTAIN L. IMPEY, Political Agent, Alwar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Alwar Agency for the year 1899-1900.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, R.E., held charge of the office of Political Agent from the beginning of the year until the 26th July, when he proceeded on privilege leave to England. Before the termination of his leave he was appointed Resident at Indore. Mr. G. R. Irwin, I.C.S., Resident, Jaipur, and Major H. N. V. Harington, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Alwar, held officiating charge of the Agency in addition to their own duties, the former from 27th July to 2nd October, and the latter from 3rd to 23rd October. On the 24th October I took over the permanent charge of the Agency.

TOUR.

During the cold weather I visited Nimrana and ten out of the twelve tahsils.

THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness Maharaja Jey Singh resided at Abu from April to July, whence he returned to Nasirabad, where he remained till the close of the year. His Highness's Guardian, Major E. A. Kettlewell, proceeded on three months' privilege leave in May, and during his absence Captain F. C. L. Waller officiated for him. In October Kanwar Narain Singh was appointed Assistant Guardian. His Highness enjoyed good health throughout the year and is reported to be making satisfactory progress in his studies.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AND GUESTS.

The following distinguished visitors and guests visited Alwar during the year:—

- (1) His Highness Maharao of Sirohi, accompanied by Colonel Yate, Resident, Jodhpur, and party, arrived here by mail train on the 11th July 1899, and left the following day.
- (2) Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, arrived in Alwar on the evening of the 14th and left on the morning of the 20th January. During his stay he held a Darbar for the investiture, with the insignia of the Companion of the Empire of India, of Rai Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh, C.I.E.
- (3) Colonel Sir Howard Mellis, Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, Colonel Adams, I.M.S., Chief Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana, and Veterinary-Colonel Queripel, Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, visited Alwar in their official capacities during the year, and respectively inspected and favourably reported on the Alwar Imperial Service Troops, State Medical Institutions and Jail, and the Alwar Horse-breeding Establishments.

FAIRS.

Owing to the prevalence of plague in the Bombay Presidency the Alwar Horse and Cattle Fair had again to be abandoned. The Flower Show and the Horticultural Exhibition also were not held owing to the scanty rainfall.

ADMINISTRATION.

The well deserved title of Dewan Bahadur was conferred on that able and hard-working member of the State Council, Rao Bahadur Munshi Balmokand Das, on the occasion of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Birthday on 24th May 1899. A change foreshadowed in the Settlement Commissioner's report last year has taken place. The State has, for the purposes of revenue administration, been divided into two circles, and Munshi Amar Singh was appointed Revenue Deputy Collector on the 1st September 1899, and placed in independent charge of the six eastern tahsils of the Alwar State, the remaining six western tahsils being left under Pandit Brij Nath, Deputy Collector. It is anticipated that this division will greatly facilitate the speedy disposal of cases and improve the revenue administration of the State. In April 1899, Mr. A. R. Maedonald, State Engineer, Alwar, proceeded on furlough for seven months. Lieutenant A. G. Bremner, R.E., officiated for him during his absence.

Preparations for the census of 1901 have been commenced under the supervision of the Tahsildars. Lala Ranjit Singh, B.A., Head Master, Nobles School, was appointed Census Superintendent, with effect from the 1st April 1900.

Rao Gopal Singh resigned his appointment of a member of the Alwar State Council on the 22nd March 1900.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered at the capital for the calendar year 1899 was 16 inches against 18·80 inches in 1898.

For the official year 1899-1900, 16 inches were recorded as against 16·41 inches in 1898-99, the average for the last five years being 25·09 inches.

RABI CROP.

Owing to the scanty rainfall in the month of September 1898, the area brought under cultivation was 314,270 bighas, against 423,949 bighas under crops in the winter of 1898, showing a decrease of 109,679 bighas. The failure of the winter rains materially affected the outturn of wheat, barley, and gram. No damage was done to the crops by hail, and there were no complaints of scarcity of fodder. Prices remained high during the year.

KHARIF CROP.

Good rain fell from the 22nd June to the 21st July 1899, and aroused hopes of a plentiful harvest. A large area of land was accordingly sown, and 1,079,449 bighas were brought under cultivation as against 1,043,330 bighas in the previous year, showing an increase of 36,119 bighas in the cultivated area. Then came a large break in the monsoon. August was nearly rainless, and in September only a few showers fell. There was no rain registered after September. The rainfall varied from 17·74 in the Thana Ghazi Tahsil to 6·60 inches in the Behror District. To show how unevenly distributed the rain was in Rajgarh, the total fall recorded during the year was 15·12 inches, and of this amount only ·76 inches fell after the 21st July. The result of this early cessation of the monsoon current was that, with the exception of bajra, masina and til, the barani crops totally failed. The heavy rain in June and July had, however, filled the tanks and wells, and the outturn of cotton, maize, and jowar under well irrigation was fair. The usual winter rains did not come, and their failure

added to the difficulties of the situation. A poor supply of *Karbi* was produced owing to the failure of the jowar crop, and fodder generally has become very difficult to obtain. A large number of cattle were sold in October and November, and the herds remaining are suffering from the scarcity of forage.

FAMINE.

The untimely cessation of the monsoon and the consequent failure of the kharif crops made it necessary to take early measures to guard against the effects of famine. The measures adopted are briefly as follows:—

- (1) Takavi advances were freely and liberally made to the agriculturists for the construction and repair of wells and the purchase of seed and other necessaries. Up to the 31st March a sum of Rs. 1,81,691 had been distributed in takavi.
- (2) The Bohras were encouraged to continue their dealings with their clients, etc., and assured that every help would be given them in recovering loans advanced by them to agriculturists in the time of scarcity.
- (3) Special concessions were given to Zamindars to cut grass in the State Reserves.
- (4) The Tahsildars were directed to open petty works for the relief of the poorer classes in the villages that suffered most severely.
- (5) Poor-houses were opened at Alwar, Bahala, Jugrawar, and Noganwa from the 1st October 1899 for the relief of immigrants from Marwar, Jaipur, and Bikaner.
- (6) At the head-quarters of every district arrangements were made for the distribution of gratuitous relief to destitute persons who were unable to work.
- (7) Loans were granted to impoverished Jagirdars and Mafidars of the State to aid them in assisting their tenants.
- (8) Grass was sold by the State at low rates to Zamindars whose stock of fodder had become exhausted.

During January and February the small relief works were gradually closed and the labourers drafted on to a few large works under the supervision of officers of the Imperial Service Infantry. The relief workers are largely employed in improving the communications throughout the State. The number of labourers on relief works on the 31st March 1900 was 9,783, and 2,010 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief on this date.

The physical condition of the people is fair, and there have been so far no deaths from starvation. Some 855 families emigrated from the State in the autumn; more than half the absentees are reported to have returned. On the 20th March 1900 a severe hailstorm passed from west to east over the centre of the State and did great damage to the standing crops in 93 villages.

SETTLEMENT.

A report by Mr. O'Dwyer, B.A., I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur, on the Settlement operations in Alwar during the year under report, is attached as Appendix I. Settlement work has been completed in four tahsils. In five tahsils the assessment proposals were sanctioned and given out in October last and have been accepted by all the estates concerned. The result of the re-assessment announced this year was to increase the revenue demand by Rs. 79,258, or about 9.5 per cent.

The Settlement Commissioner hopes to be able to announce the assessments for the remaining three tahsils during the coming kharif, and to complete Settlement operations in the State during the next cold weather.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Regimental teams of both the Cavalry and the Infantry attended the Rifle meeting held at Meerut during the year.

Captain Khuda Bux Khan of the Imperial Service Lancers won the first prize in the officers' match, and a third prize in the individual firing. The Imperial Service Cavalry won the first prize in the moving target match, and a fourth prize in the Loyd-Lindsay Competition.

Colonel Sir Howard Melliss on his inspection of the Imperial Service Infantry remarked :—

"I am glad to find the Regiment in as efficient a condition as ever. I attribute this efficiency to the excellent work of the Commandant and the fact that all the officers do their best to help him. I have before reported this Regiment as the best Imperial Service Infantry in India, and I should do so again now. Should war break out near India, I shall use every endeavour that this Regiment may be the first to be employed on service, and I have no doubt that the good name it has earned in peace time will be increased on active service."

Colonel Sir H. Melliss noted on the report of the field firing of the Alwar Infantry submitted by Captain Crawford, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry :—

"An excellent report, but nothing out of the common in this regiment, which has attained a very high degree of efficiency in other branches of the soldiers' profession as well as musketry."

One hundred horses, with saddlery complete and all the necessary line gear, six non-commissioned officers and men, three farriers and 26 syces were sent to South Africa on the 13th January 1900 in charge of Captain Patterson, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport.

HEALTH.

The general health of the city was on the whole fair, though in the last few months measles and small-pox in an epidemic form have broken out. The number of small-pox cases reported during the year was 353 with 31 deaths.

No case of bubonic plague was detected in the State. All arrivals from infected areas are examined, and either detained for observation in segregation camps, or after disinfection are permitted to go to their homes and kept under supervision for ten days.

WATER SUPPLY.

On the recommendation of Major Harington, I.M.S., all drinking water wells in the city and the districts are being thoroughly cleaned and repaired.

VACCINATION.

The total number of vaccine operations was 26,223 with 12 unsuccessful cases, as compared with 25,176 with 10 unsuccessful cases in 1898-99.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The report submitted by Mr. A. R. Macdonald, State Engineer, has been forwarded separately.

JAIL.

The management of the Jail under the superintendence of Mr. George Heatherly was satisfactory.

The daily average number of prisoners rose from 290 in 1898 to 334 in 1899 ; there were 5 deaths as compared with 3 in the preceding year.

An extension of the Jail buildings has just been completed.

A female prisoner who had been placed in charge of the womens' lunatic ward escaped but was caught a few days latter.

The system of identification of criminals by means of thumb impressions taken on their descriptive rolls was introduced in the State Jail from the 1st January 1900.

The total expenditure incurred on the Jail during the year 1899 was R23,345-12-9.

EDUCATION.

At the close of the year there were 90 schools for boys and 12 for girls in the State. Four schools for boys and two for girls were closed during the year for want of sufficient pupils. The total expenditure on education for the year under report was R43,938 as against R43,748 in the preceding year.

Seven out of 13 students sent up passed the Middle Class Examination and five out of nine the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University held in December 1899 and January 1900, respectively.

LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

Miss H. Lander held charge of the Hospital throughout the year under report.

The number of *pardah* patients treated in 1899 was 1,674 as compared with 1,887 in 1898. The decrease is due to the fact that the previous year's figure includes old cases, whereas the old cases are excluded from the returns for this year.

JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL.

During the period under review there were no cases of *dakaiti* and only one of murder. In the previous year two cases of *dakaiti* and four murders were reported.

The number of criminal cases investigated, including those pending at the close of the previous year, was 2,275, against 2,726 in 1898, involving 4,627 persons against 5,689 in 1898; of whom:—

2,516	against	3,264	in 1898	were discharged or acquitted.
6	"	6	"	escaped or died.
8	"	16	"	were transferred for trial by other Courts.
2,026	"	2,220	"	were convicted.
76	"	183	"	remained under trial at the end of the year.
<u>4,627</u>		<u>5,689</u>		TOTAL.

Those convicted were punished as follows:—

567	against	453	in 1898	were imprisoned.
1,280	"	1,398	"	were fined.
113	"	332	"	were required to furnish security.
0	"	1	"	were expelled.
66	"	36	"	were whipped.
<u>2,026</u>		<u>2,220</u>		TOTAL.

There were no cases of *sati*, infanticide, or mail robbery.

CIVIL.

The total number of Civil cases disposed of during the year under report was 3,242 against 5,031 in 1898, as follows:—

3	against	3	in 1898	by Appellate Court.
1,454	"	2,209	"	by Civil Court.
1,755	"	2,819	"	by Tahsildars.
<u>3,242</u>		<u>5,031</u>		TOTAL.

APPEALS, CIVIL.

	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
From Tahsildar's Court . . .	114	142	111	138	3	4
„ Civil Court	477	524	464	505	13	19
„ Court of Appeal	126	166	125	163	1	3
TOTAL	717	832	700	806	17	26

RAILWAY JURISDICTION,—CRIMINAL AND CIVIL.

No cases or suits were tried by the Political Agent under these heads during the year under report.

FINANCES.

The following abstract shows the financial position of the State:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.
	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.
	R	R	R
Income	28,11,900	28,05,659	32,18,750
Expenditure	29,09,570	30,19,686	28,39,760
	—97,670	—2,14,027	78,990
Balance at the commencement of the year	61,22,684	61,22,684	59,08,657
TOTAL	60,25,014	59,08,657	59,87,647

The cash balance includes R52,55,800 in Government securities.

NIMRANA.

The Raja continued to exercise the provisional powers conferred on him in October 1896. He has displayed a lively interest in the operations for the relief of distress in his estate. The betrothal of Janak Singh to the daughter of the Raja of Seopur Baroda in Gwalior was relinquished, and he was married on the 2nd July 1899 to the daughter of Thakur Pirthi Singh, Jagirdar of Tasing in Alwar.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The rainfall for the year under report was 8.35 inches as compared with 20.88 inches in the previous year.

RABI.

The winter rains again failed and the crops were so seriously injured that the yield of gram was only five annas in the rupee of 16 annas, while the output of barley was 13 annas, and surson 7 annas.

KHARIF.

Owing to insufficient rainfall the crops in places withered and were used as fodder.

FAMINE.

Early measures were adopted to relieve the people by providing for them employment on relief works, granting takāvi advances and inducing Bohras to advance loans.

TAKAVI.

A sum of R3,992.2-9 was distributed under this head to cultivators.

FINANCES.

The following abstract of the statement of accounts shows the receipts and disbursements for the year 1899-1900:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.
	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.
	R	R	R
Income	40,388	46,349	37,619
Expenditure	33,220	44,436	34,476
Surplus	7,168	1,913	3,143
Balance at commencement of the year	1,47,182	1,47,182	1,49,095
TOTAL	1,54,350	1,49,095	1,52,238

The cash balance includes a sum of R1,41,000 invested in Government Promissory Notes.

JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL.

Ninety-one cases as compared with 75 in 1898, involving 99 persons against 85 in 1898, were investigated during the year under report. Of these, 87 cases against 71 in 1898, involving 95 persons against 81 in 1898, were disposed of as follows, leaving four cases pending at the close of the year:—

Imprisoned	17
Fined	28
Whipped	13
Acquitted or discharged	37
TOTAL	95

CIVIL.

All the civil suits instituted during the year under report, together with those pending at the close of the previous year, viz., 81 in all, involving R2,711-15-0, were disposed of during the year.

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Alwar.

Appendix No. I.

No. 107, dated Alwar, the 4th April 1900.

From—M. F. O'DWYER, Esq., I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur,
To—The Political Agent, Alwar.

I have the honour to furnish the report called for in your letter No. 984, dated 19th March 1900, on the working of the Settlement for the last year. In order to give a complete survey of one year's working and to connect the statistics with those of last year's report, I have taken the figures from 1st March 1899 to 28th February 1900.

2. *Explanation.*—The statements annexed show for this period the progress of the different branches of the work in the circles of the three Deputy Collectors and in my own office, as well as the expenditure for the year. The methods by which the Settlement operations were being conducted were described at length in last year's report, and, as no material changes have taken place, need not be recapitulated here. The assessment work has been separately reported on, so in this report I shall only deal briefly with the salient points of the year's progress.

3. *Superintendence.*—During the year I have held charge of the Settlement. There has been no change in the three circles, which are under the immediate charge of the three Deputy Collectors, M. Gauri Shanker, M. Amar Singh, and M. Rallia Ram. The first and last mentioned officers were on leave for 28 and 19 days respectively, and the excellent work done by M. Amar Singh was recognised by his services being borrowed for employment as Deputy Collector in the State on an initial salary of Rs250 per mensem with effect from September 1899. He has, however, continued to discharge his duties as Settlement Deputy Collector of five tahsils during the year.

4. *Statistics of works during the year and up to date.*—The progress of the main branches of the Settlement work—

- (1) up to 1st March 1899,
- (2) from 1st March 1899 to 28th February 1900,
- (3) total up to date,

is shown in the following statement :—

Total number of Khalsa estates under Settlement . . . 1,470

No.	PARTICULARS.	To 1st March 1899.	1st March 1899 to 28th February 1900.	TOTAL TO DATE.	REMARKS.
1	Number in which Shajra Nash and Khatauni prepared.	1,311	159	1,470	
2	Khalsa tip or field-to-field record completed .	1,336	134	1,470	
3	Attested by {	(a) Munsarims . . .	1,258	212	1,470
		(b) Sadr Munsarims . .	1,142	93	1,435
		(c) Deputy Collectors . .	1,071	165	1,236
4	Attestation of Wajib-ul-arz. {	(a) by Munsarims . . .	648	334	982
		(b) by Deputy Collectors .	309	561	870
5	Classification of soil completed . . .	1,369	101	1,470	
6	Village assessment statistics prepared . .	1,052	418	1,470	
7	Assessment notes written up . . .	1,052	418	1,470	
8	Statement B prepared showing assessment by villages and assessment announced.	427	624	1,051	
9	Tracing of fair copies of village maps . .	888	105	993	
10	Colouring and completion of maps . . .	512	748	1,260	
11	Distribution of new <i>Jama</i> over holdings . .	427	622	1,029	

No.	PARTICULARS.	To 1st March 1899.	1st March 18 9 to 28th February 1900.	TOTAL TO DATE.	REMARKS.
12	Preparation of new records—				
	Khassra . . . { Hindi	676	409	1,085	
	{ Urdu	633	559	1,192	
	Shajra Nasb . . { Hindi	646	425	1,071	
	{ Urdu	463	743	1,206	
	Khewat Khatauni { Hindi	683	397	1,080	
	{ Urdu	619	576	1,195	
	Wajib-ul-arz . . { Hindi	72	649	721	
	{ Urdu	143	644	787	
13	New <i>Jamas</i> entered up in records. . . .	244	433	677	
14	New records bound and made over to Revenue Office.	...	429	429	
	<i>Case Work.</i>				
15	Revenue cases disposed of	3,085	2,816	6,901	
16	Mafi cases enquired into	941	2,086	2,927	
	(a) by Sadr Munsarims	22,051	16,887	38,938	
17	Mutation cases (b) Tahsildar	1,990	478	2,468	
	attested, (c) Deputy Collector	26,763	9,303	36,066	
	TOTAL MUTATIONS	50,804	26,668	77,472	

By comparing the total number of khalsa estates—1,470—with the total completed up to date under heads (1) to (14), the progress made and the work still to be performed will be clearly brought out.

5. *Progress of the work by tahsils.*—When I reported on the work last year, (a) four tahsils out of the 12 in the State had been re-assessed, their records were completed and ready to be made over to the Revenue Office, while (b) the preliminary work for assessment had been almost completed in five more tahsils and the preparation of the new records considerably advanced, and (c) in the remaining three tahsils the preliminary record based on the field-to-field entries was in progress. Since then the records of the first four tahsils have been bound and made over to the State. All cases pending in the Settlement have been disposed of, and Settlement operations in these four tahsils have been wound up, only a few Settlement officials being retained for the preparation of the annual papers and the completion of the mafi investigation.

6. *Re-assessment of five tahsils during the year.*—For the five tahsils referred to an assessment proposal was framed in June last, and sanctioned by Government in August. The assessments were given out by me at Alwar on 16th to 18th October in the presence of Diwan Bahadur Mr. Balmukand Das, Member of Council, and in spite of the severe scarcity and gloomy prospects were readily accepted by the representatives of the 619 estates concerned, with the exception of two estates, which, however, after a week or two gave in their agreement. The result of the re-assessment was to enhance the khalsa *jama* in these five tahsils from RS,30,199 to RS,99,457, an increase of RS,79,258 or about 9.5 per cent. Adding the mafi commutation dues the enhancement comes to RS,98,814 for these tahsils and RS,1,48,682 in the nine tahsils re-assessed up to date. The distribution of the new *jama* has been completed in these five tahsils on the lines described in last year's report; the fairing of the new maps and records has been almost completed. During the present month I trust the

new records will be bound, and during the hot weather made over to the Revenue Office. Thus within the next few months Settlement operations will be completed in these five tahsils, and it will be necessary to retain only a few Munsarims and Mohurirs to help in the mafi enquiry and the correct preparation of the annual papers.

7. *Progress made in the remaining three tahsils.*—In the three tahsils of Alwar, Bansur and Thana Gazi, where the work had not passed beyond the preliminary stage at the time of last year's report, local attestation has now been completed by the Munsarims and Sadar Munsarims except in 35 villages, while the Deputy Collectors have finally attested about half the villages, and have inspected all for purposes of soil classification and for the preparation of their assessment notes. The work of preparing and fairing the new record of rights in these tahsils has been taken in hand, but is much interrupted by the Patwaris being required in the tahsils for collection of revenue and other miscellaneous duties not connected with the Settlement.

However, the assessment statistics for estates and for the tahsils as a whole have been completed, and the work of re-assessment will not be retarded. I spent practically the whole of January and February in making a village-to-village inspection of these tahsils and have now got together all the materials for my assessment report. The Deputy Collectors are now occupied in working up their reports which will form the basis of mine, and I hope to get sanction to the new *jamas* this hot weather, and announce and bring them into working from the coming kharif. This will enable me to carry out the programme mapped out when I took charge of the Settlement in July 1897, *viz.*, to complete the operations in the cold weather of 1900-1901.

8. *Collection of the new demand.*—I mentioned in last year's report that the new assessments of the four eastern tahsils, introduced from kharif 1898, had been collected in full in the year 1898-99, though the harvests were much below the average.

Of course it was impossible to expect that any assessment, however moderate, could be realised in full in the present agricultural year, the worst since the disastrous famine of 1877-78. I believe, however, that, of the kharif demand about two-thirds was collected, the rest being allowed to stand over as suspended revenue, and probably the proportion collected this rabi will be about the same.

Last kharif I proposed that instead of trying to collect as much as possible, without resort to any severe coercion, and treating the uncollected balance as suspended revenue, it would be a better plan to follow the British system of giving suspensions in advance according to the circumstances of each village. This would be a useful check on the Tahsildars, and revenue formally suspended would be more likely to be collected hereafter than revenue suspended after the event, because it was found impossible of collection. The State Revenue officials, State Council and Political Agent were, however, in favour of adhering to the old system, which is traditional in Native States, and I deferred to their superior local knowledge. What I have seen during my cold weather tour in several tahsils has convinced me that the system is a bad one, both for the State and for the Zamindars, and that the actual working is left almost entirely to the tahsildars who squeeze some villages dry and let off others (who are in their good graces or if pressed for even a reasonable sum are likely to howl and complain at head-quarters) unnecessarily lightly. In future I would strongly recommend that the system of formal suspensions to be sanctioned by the State on the proposal of the Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars should take the place of the present happy-go-lucky method of leaving the realisation to the discretion of the Tahsildars.

9. *Statistics of case work by Deputy Collectors.*—Columns (15), (16) and (17) show the progress during the year and up to date in the disposal of revenue cases, mafi investigation and mutation cases, *i e.*, changes in proprietary or occupancy right. This work has fallen chiefly on the Deputy Collectors, assisted in the case of mutations by the Sadar Munsarims. I regret to have again to record that little or no assistance in this or other branches of Settlement work has been received from the Tahsildars with a few exceptions.

The attestation of mutation cases or changes in proprietary rights is usually recognised as one of the primary duties of Tahsildars, and it is one which they will have to carry on when the Settlement is over. From the beginning of the Settlement I have been endeavouring to secure the assistance of the Tahsildars in this work, but with what poor results the figures will show. Out of 77,472 mutation cases decided up to date, only 2,468, or 3 per cent., have been disposed of by the 12 Tahsildars, while 39,000 have been accounted for by the 13 Sadar Munsarims, and 36,000 by the three Deputy Collectors.

This work has been extremely onerous, but its prompt execution is absolutely necessary for the preparation of a correct up-to-date record. Only 4,191 cases are now pending, chiefly in the three tahsils under assessment, against 5,512 last year, and I have recently made arrangements which will probably lead to this balance being worked off during the hot weather. Considerable progress has been made with the mafi enquiry, and nearly 3,000 grants have been reported on or are under investigation by the Deputy Collectors, but the pressure of other work has left me no time to pass orders on any but the most urgent cases. I hope, however, to deal with the majority of them before next cold weather.

10. *Case work in Settlement Commissioner's Office.*—The figures given in paragraph 1 do not include the case work of my own office, which is shown in a separate statement attached. During the year I have disposed of 258 original cases, including 74 dealing with disputes as to proprietary rights, 30 mafi cases and 204 appeals from decisions of Deputy Collectors. The number of cases pending now with me are :—

Original cases	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Mafi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,129
Appeals	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	165

11. *Revenue establishment.*—The State revenue establishment has been strengthened during the year by the appointment of M. Amar Singh, one of the Settlement Deputy Collectors, as a second Deputy Collector in the State in September last, and this very necessary addition now places the superior revenue staff on a sound footing.

12. *Patwaris and Kanungos.*—During the year no special training was given to Patwaris and Kanungos. All of the Patwaris and such of the hereditary Kanungos as showed the necessary industry or capacity were employed in Settlement work, and the meagre hereditary allowances of the Kanungos were, when they showed good work, supplemented by grants from the Settlement budget. The Settlement training has no doubt steadily improved the efficiency of the Patwaris, but owing to the scarcity and other reasons, I have not yet been able to formulate the scheme for reorganising and regrading them, and raising the present rates of pay which are grossly inadequate, the average salary being Rs-8-0 per mensem.

This scheme I hope to submit during the hot weather as the materials are now ready. The Kanungo question in Alwar is complicated by the fact that the office and the emoluments attached to it are hereditary. Hence, though the emoluments are more than adequate for the maintenance of a sufficient number of well-paid Kanungos in each tahsil, they have been whittled away into petty fractions by the great increase in the shareholders under the hereditary system, under which all descendants share. A few men do the work more or less effectively, and the remainder are free to better themselves by seeking other employment in the State or outside. The question was raised at last Settlement, but was found to be such a thorny one that it was allowed to drop. It must now be faced, and the principle which I intend to propose is—

- (1) That the remuneration now allotted, whether in money or land held revenue free or at favourable rates, should be regarded not as personal or hereditary but as a remuneration for services as Kanungo.
- (2) That it be appropriated accordingly for the maintenance of the number of Kanungos necessary to discharge the work in each tahsil ;

- (3) That where properly qualified men are forthcoming from the numerous body of nominal Kanungos in each tahsil at present, they shall have priority of claim.
- (4) Where such qualified men are not forthcoming from the hereditary Kanungos, others be appointed and be paid from the present allotment, the State, if it thinks fit, leaving the surplus if any to be divided by the hereditary Kanungos.

13. *Necessity of re-organising the Kanungo system.*—The acceptance of this principle will secure an efficient Kanungo agency, which is absolutely necessary for the supervision of the Patwaris and the maintenance of a correct record. Cases come to my notice almost weekly of embezzlement of revenue by the Patwaris or over-realisation from the Zamindars, and these are due to the present nominal supervision of revenue collections. Though this is a matter outside the Settlement, I have taken up some of the grossest cases and prosecutions have been ordered by the Council in which severe and deterrent sentences have been passed. In more than one of these cases it was found that the papers which proved the misappropriation had been nominally checked by the Tahsildar and Kanungo and passed as correct. Facts like this prove the necessity of making a radical re-organisation of the existing agency.

14. *Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.*—The next link in the chain of the revenue system is that of the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars. I have already remarked that the assistance received from these in Settlement work has, with a few exceptions, been most meagre from the beginning. In my previous reports I have commented on this fact, but though orders have been issued by the Council, the results are still as unsatisfactory as before. The Tahsildars with a few exceptions have from the beginning regarded the Settlement as a nuisance, which breaks through their *parda*, interferes with their authority, and causes them extra work and worry. Only three of them have shown any real willingness to co-operate in the work by aiding the Deputy Collector and thus increase their own knowledge and experience of revenue work. The result is that the Settlement is now approaching completion, and most of the Tahsildars are as ignorant of the principles on which it has been conducted and the line on which the revenue administration is to be worked in future as they were when it began. This is by no means a hopeful sign for the future. The Naib Tahsildars, who in the natural course of things should furnish the material for future Tahsildars, are in even a worse case. Few of them have ever done any touring in their villages, or know anything about their condition. In the Alwar Tahsil when on tour recently, as the Tahsildar was unable to ride, I asked the Naib Tahsildar to accompany me round the villages, but found that though he had been six years in the Tahsil he had never before been away from headquarters. From personal experience I know that this is not an exceptional case. The fact is that both Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars have hitherto been selected for family or personal reasons; knowledge of or capacity to learn their duties has been quite a secondary consideration, and their work has been judged chiefly by the amount of revenue they succeed in collecting. Though the Alwar revenue administration is at present much superior to Bharatpur in other respects, as regards the personnel of the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars it is much inferior, as in Bharatpur since the State came under administration efforts have been made to obtain men of good education and abilities for the post and to train them properly by deputing them to British districts to learn their work.

I have dwelt on this point at some length because I regard a qualified body of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars as absolutely essential to the future revenue administration, and I look forward with some misgivings to what will happen when the whole work is made over next year to the present body, whose tendency will be to let things fall into the old groove. I fear, however, that no material improvement will be made till a radical change is made in the present system of appointment and till the Tahsildar's work in every branch of the revenue administration is subjected to a more regular and searching scrutiny than at present.

15. *Cost of Settlement.*—The cost of Settlement up to 25th February 1899 had been Rs 2,77,895-13-9, and the expenditure during the year under review

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13. *Necessity of re-organising the Kanungo system.*—The acceptance of this principle will secure an efficient Kanungo agency, which is absolutely necessary for the supervision of the Patwaris and the maintenance of a correct record. Cases come to my notice almost weekly of embezzlement of revenue by the Patwaris or over-realisation from the Zamindars, and these are due to the present nominal supervision of revenue collections. Though this is a matter outside the Settlement, I have taken up some of the grossest cases and prosecutions have been ordered by the Council in which severe and deterrent sentences have been passed. In more than one of these cases it was found that the papers which proved the misappropriation had been nominally checked by the Tahsildar and Kanungo and passed as correct. Facts like this prove the necessity of making a radical re-organisation of the existing agency.

14. *Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.*—The next link in the chain of the revenue system is that of the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars. I have already remarked that the assistance received from these in Settlement work has, with a few exceptions, been most meagre from the beginning. In my previous reports I have commented on this fact, but though orders have been issued by the Council, the results are still as unsatisfactory as before. The Tahsildars with a few exceptions have from the beginning regarded the Settlement as a nuisance, which breaks through their *parda*, interferes with their authority, and causes them extra work and worry. Only three of them have shown any real willingness to co-operate in the work by aiding the Deputy Collector and thus increase their own knowledge and experience of revenue work. The result is that the Settlement is now approaching completion, and most of the Tahsildars are as ignorant of the principles on which it has been conducted and the line on which the revenue administration is to be worked in future as they were when it began. This is by no means a hopeful sign for the future. The Naib Tahsildars, who in the natural course of things should furnish the material for future Tahsildars, are in even a worse case. Few of them have ever done any touring in their villages, or know anything about their condition. In the Alwar Tahsil when on tour recently, as the Tahsildar was unable to ride, I asked the Naib Tahsildar to accompany me round the villages, but found that though he had been six years in the Tahsil he had never before been away from headquarters. From personal experience I know that this is not an exceptional case. The fact is that both Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars have hitherto been selected for family or personal reasons; knowledge of or capacity to learn their duties has been quite a secondary consideration, and their work has been judged chiefly by the amount of revenue they succeeded in collecting. Though the Alwar revenue administration is at present much superior to Bharatpur in other respects, as regards the personnel of the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars it is much inferior, as in Bharatpur since the State came under administration efforts have been made to obtain men of good education and abilities for the post and to train them properly by deputing them to British districts to learn their work.

I have dwelt on this point at some length because I regard a qualified body of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars as absolutely essential to the future revenue administration, and I look forward with some misgivings to what will happen when the whole work is made over next year to the present body, whose tendency will be to let things fall into the old groove. I fear, however, that no material improvement will be made till a radical change is made in the present system of appointment and till the Tahsildar's work in every branch of the revenue administration is subjected to a more regular and searching scrutiny than at present.

15. *Cost of Settlement.*—The cost of Settlement up to 25th February 1899 had been Rs. 2,77,895-13-9, and the expenditure during the year under review

was ₹93,791-5-0, making a total of ₹3,71,687-2-9. The expenditure, though heavy owing to want of system and control in the earlier stages of the work, is light as compared with that of similar operations in British districts. The income realised during the year has been ₹15,425-12-7, chiefly from fees in mutation cases. The expenditure is now being steadily reduced as operations are being brought to a close in one tahsil after another. The long detention of the Patwaris in certain tahsils for revenue collections and miscellaneous duties by protracting the length of the operations considerably increases their cost.

16. *Notice of officers.*—In paragraph 157 of my assessment report on Tijara, etc., I remarked on the excellence of the work of the three Deputy Collectors, and this year again I have to record how much the State and I personally are indebted to them for the industry, ability and sound judgment all three have brought to bear on the discharge of their duties. M. Amar Singh, the Settlement work of whose circle is now practically completed, spent 181 days on tour, M. Rallia Ram, 295 days, and M. Gouri Shankar, 211 days. None of them has ever spared himself when there was hard work to be done, and it is owing to their zeal and loyalty that I have been able to advance the Settlement work to its present stage without any serious hitch. The extent of the work they have had to do, and the thorough manner in which they have done it, is known only to me, and is perhaps on that account in danger of escaping due recognition from the State authorities. The State would, however, be fortunate if it had at its command a few more officials of their stamp. Their reports are sent in original for perusal and return.

M. F. O DWYER, I.C.S.;

Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur States.

No. 1.

Statement of Work of Alwar and Bharatpur.

NAME OF OFFICER.		DETAILS OF WORK.		DETAILS OF FAIRING WORK FINISHED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.										DETAILS OF FAIRING WORK FINISHED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.										DETAILS OF FAIRING WORK FINISHED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.										DETAILS OF FAIRING WORK FINISHED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.										DETAILS OF FAIRING WORK FINISHED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.										DETAILS OF FAIRING WORK FINISHED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.										DETAILS OF FAIRING WORK FINISHED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.										DETAILS OF FAIRING WORK FINISHED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.										DETAILS OF FAIRING WORK FINISHED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.										DETAILS OF FAIRING WORK FINISHED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.										DETAILS OF FAIRING WORK FINISHED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.										DETAILS OF FAIRING WORK FINISHED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.										DETAILS OF FAIRING WORK FINISHED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.										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No. 2.

Annual return of case work from March 1899 to February 1900.

PARTICULARS.		Number of last year's cases.	Number of cases instituted in this year.	TOTAL.	Number of cases decided.	Returned for further enquiry.	Pending.	REMARKS
Boundary dispute	.	1	101	102	99	2	1	
Lambardari	.	1	38	39	38	1	...	
Biswadari	.	1	7	78	74	4	...	
Other disputes	.	...	33	33	33	...	...
Partition	.	...	15	15	14	1	..	
		8	264	267	258	8	1	
Mafi	.	540	772	1,312	30	162-	1,120	
Appels	{ Circle I	79	88	167	109	...	53	
	" II	64	35	99	50	...	49	
	" III	30	70	100	42	3	58	
	Mal Sadar	2	1	3	3	...	...
	TOTAL	175	194	369	204	3	165	

No. 3.

Statement showing expenditure on Alwar Settlement.

No.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Before March 1899.	FROM 1st MARCH 1899 UP TO 20TH FEBRUARY 1900.				TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
			Circle I.	Circle II.	Circle III.	General.			
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Direction	...	3,570 9 0	1,470 0 0	2,933 1 0	14,974 2 8	22,947 12 8		
2	Fixed establishment	...	2,107 12 4	1,485 4 9	2,084 3 11	4,265 0 9	9,942 5 9		
3	Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	722 0 4		
4	Field	...	...	...	...	...	43,628 15 3		
5	Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	...	7,112 5 11		
6	Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	7,984 0 9		
7	Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	1,453 12 4		
	TOTAL	2,77,895 13 9	...	...	...	...	93,791 5 0	3,71,687 2 9	

No. 4.

Statement showing the miscellaneous income of the Settlement Department, Alwar State, from 1st March 1899 to 28th February 1900.

No.	PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
		R a. p.	
1	Copying-fee and wages	1,437 0 0	
2	Mutation fee	13,172 1 0	
3	Fines	747 0 0	
4	Process fees	10 8 0	
5	Postage stamps collected from the application from candidates.	2 1 0	
6	Pays undischursed	29 12 6	
7	Miscellaneous (income from the price on sale of implements, etc).	97 6 1	
	TOTAL	15,425 12 7	

M. F. O'DWYER, I.C.S.,
Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur States.

Appendix No. II.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Alwar State for the year ending 31st August 1899 or Sambat 1955.

PARTICULARS.	Estimate for 1898-99.	RECEIPTS.			Estimate for 1899-1900.	PARTICULARS.	Estimate for 1898-99.	DISBURSEMENTS.			Estimate for 1899-1900.
		Actual Receipts for 1898-99.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.				Actual Expenses for 1898-99.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	
	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R
RECEIPTS.											
I.—REVENUE—											
1. Land Revenue—											
(a) Arrears	30,000	15,009	14,991	...	17,000		34,607	32,722	1,878	...	35,000
(b) Current Revenue	20,68,000	20,79,770	...	...	21,78,000	1. Political Agency	38,500	39,192	...	692	44,000
						2. Council of Regency					
						Total I	73,100	71,914	1,878	692	79,000
	20,98,000	20,94,779	14,991	11,770	21,95,000						
							80,000	1,00,769	...	20,769	80,000
II.—EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH HIS HIGHNESS'S EDUCATION.											
III.—REVENUE—											
2. Gardens and Canals—						1. Revenue Office	12,500	12,762	...	262	21,000
(a) Gardens	17,500	16,863	637	...	14,800	2. Tahsils	57,000	54,947	2,053	...	56,500
(b) Canals	18,500	15,536	2,964	...	18,000	3. Fees to Landholders	61,000	62,809	...	1,809	66,200
						4. Kaurangoes	9,500	9,113	...	...	9,500
						5. Patwaris	31,000	30,824	176	...	31,000
						6. Remissions	3,500	3,173	327	...	3,000
						7. Gardens	36,000	36,935	...	935	36,500
	56,000	32,399	3,601	...	32,800	8. Canals	2,500	3,408	...	908	3,000
						Total III	2,13,000	2,13,971	2,943	3,914	2,26,700

[illegible]

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Alwar State for the year ending 31st August 1899 or Sambat 1955—continued.

PARTICULARS.	Estimate for 1898-99.	RECEIPTS.			Estimate for 1899-1900.	PARTICULARS.	Estimate for 1898-99.	DISBURSEMENTS.			Estimate for 1899-1900.
		Actual Receipts for 1898-99.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.				Actual expenses for 1898-99.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	
	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R
RECEIPTS—contd.						EXPENDITURE—contd.					
Brought forward						Brought forward					
III.—JUDICIAL—						VII.—PALACE EXPENDITURE—					
1. Revenue fees	10,000	20,379	...	10,379	10,000	1. Kitchen	13,700	15,235	...	1,535	13,000
2. Civil Court fees	24,100	20,831	3,269	...	20,300	2. Mahi Rasla	19,100	19,342	...	242	18,800
3. Stamps	16,100	13,362	2,738	...	15,000	3. Khawas Chelas	28,000	27,239	761	...	18,500
4. Fines	10,900	13,150	...	2,250	12,300	4. Deothi Khass	10,600	10,515	85	...	10,600
5. Sale of unclaimed property	100	60	40	...	200	5. Toshia Khana	35,000	32,024	2,976	...	29,000
6. Talbana	5,900	8,803	...	2,903	8,000	6. Library	2,600	3,101	...	501	2,600
7. Jail	4,800	5,344	...	544	6,500	7. Paki Khana	6,000	6,339	...	339	6,500
						8. Armoury	1,900	2,371	...	471	2,000
						9. Bartan Khana	1,500	1,206	...	294	1,500
						10. Wrestlers	500	516	...	16	600
						11. Miscellaneous	1,450	1,434	...	16	1,400
Total III	71,900	81,929	6,047	16,076	72,300		...	14,900	...	14,900	...
						Total VII	1,20,350	1,34,271	4,133	18,054	1,13,400
IV.—EXCISE—						VIII.—STABLES, CARRIAGES, ETC.—					
1. Abkari	12,600	10,602	1,998	...	12,600	1. Khas Tavela	47,100	43,090	4,010	...	43,600
2. Drugs	10,400	9,384	1,016	...	10,400	2. Baggi Khana	32,500	38,628	...	6,128	38,000
						3. Breeding Stud	36,300	34,339	1,961	...	34,400
						4. Horse Depot	23,300	24,850	...	1,550	26,000
						5. Horse Dispensary, Civil	2,400	2,677	...	277	2,100
						6. Elephants	34,000	42,196	...	8,196	40,000
						7. Bath Khana	31,700	80,633	1,087	...	31,500
						8. Carts	11,900	11,403	497	...	11,900
						9. Camels	23,000	21,063	1,937	...	21,000
Total IV	23,000	19,986	3,014	...	23,000	Total VIII	2,42,200	2,48,879	9,472	16,151	2,48,600

V.—SALT TREATY PAYMENT		1,25,000	1,25,000	...	1,25,000	IX.—IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS—					
VI.—NAZOO	6,000	8,289	...	2,289	6,000	1. Staff Office	8,600	8,629	...	29	8,600
VII.—IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS	5,000	4,730	270	...	3,500	2.—(a) Cavalry	2,08,900	2,06,433	2,467	...	2,16,300
VIII.—Post Officers	4,000	4,365	...	365	4,000	(b) Transport	35,300	32,420	2,880	...	35,000
IX.—SCHOOLS	21,700	21,690	10	...	22,700	(c) Hospital	3,300	3,547	...	247	3,800
X.—DISPENSARIES	21,000	20,687	313	...	22,000	(d) Forge Fund	4,000	4,561	...	561	4,100
						(e) Pensions	700	816	...	116	800
							2,62,200	2,47,777	5,347	924	2,60,000
						3.—(a) Infantry	1,68,900	1,55,041	3,859	...	1,56,00
						(b) Transport	33,800	30,054	3,746	...	35,000
						(c) Hospital	4,000	3,594	408	...	5,000
						(d) Horse Dispensary	600	386	264	...	500
						(e) Pensions	3,000	2,888	112	...	3,600
							2,00,300	1,91,913	8,387	...	2,00,000
							4,61,100	4,48,319	13,734	953	4,68,600
						Total IX					
XI.—ADVANCES—						X.—IRREGULAR FORCES—					
1. Takavi	25,000	12,658	12,342	...	28,000	1. Bukhshigari	5,700	6,081	...	381	6,200
2. Miscellaneous	80,000	81,190	...	1,190	80,000	2. Field Artillery	12,300	12,528	...	228	12,500
						3. Garrison Artillery	9,700	9,613	...	...	9,700
						4. Fort Garrison	72,000	72,429	...	429	72,500
						5. Cavalry	1,42,000	1,39,791	2,209	...	1,40,000
						6. Khass Chowki	11,100	10,751	349	...	11,000
						7. Bukhtawar Paltan	44,300	44,073	227	...	44,500
						8. Risala Nuqdi	23,500	23,426	74	...	23,500
						9. Camel Gons	3,300	3,087	203	...	3,300
						10. Irregular Companies	7,600	7,273	327	...	7,500
						11. Pensions	19,500	18,727	773	...	19,000
						Total X	3,51,000	3,47,789	4,249	1,038	3,49,700
						Total IX and X	8,12,100	7,96,108	17,983	1,991	8,13,300
Carried over											

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Alwar State for the year ending 31st August 1899 or Sambat 1955—continued.

PARTICULARS.	Estimate for 1898-99.	RECEIPTS.			Estimate for 1899-1900.	PARTICULARS.	Estimate for 1898-99.	DISBURSEMENTS.			Estimate for 1899-1900.
		Actual Receipts for 1898-99.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.				Actual expenses for 1898-99.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	
	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R
RECEIPTS—contd.						EXPENDITURE—contd.					
Brought forward						Brought forward					
XII.—INTEREST—						XI.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—					
1. On Government Papers	1,94,100	1,94,035	65	...	1,84,100	1. Buildings	1,38,500	1,42,123	...	3,623	1,50,560
2. On advances	2,000	3,230	...	1,230	4,000	2. Roads	48,800	58,329	...	9,529	21,840
3. On arrears of Land Revenue	2,000	2,283	...	283	1,500	3. Bunds	14,300	10,009	4,291	...	10,000
						4. Workshop	30,900	32,464	...	1,564	28,000
						5. Establishment	42,500	26,697	15,803	...	40,000
						6. Miscellaneous	40,000	22,454	17,546	...	30,000
Total XII	1,98,100	1,99,548	65	1,513	1,99,600						
						Total XI	3,15,000	2,92,076	37,640	14,716	2,80,400
						XII.—NAZUL	3,500	3,787	...	287	3,500
						XIII.—COMMISSARAT	8,100	9,019	...	919	8,500
						XIV.—TENT AND CLOTHING—					
						1. Tent and Clothing	30,500	24,111	6,389	...	28,000
						1. Farash Khana	55,000	20,743	34,257	...	38,200
						Total XIV	85,500	44,854	40,646	...	66,200
						XV.—THATCHING AND GRASS DEPARTMENT—					
						1. Chapper Bandi	8,000	6,855	1,145	...	7,500
						2. Garh Kaptani	3,000	3,073	...	73	3,000
						3. Bagar	13,100	13,298	...	198	13,400
						Total XV	24,100	23,226	1,145	271	23,900

XVI.—POST OFFICES		6,300	5,871	429	...	5,870
XVII.—SCHOOLS		44,500	44,085	415	...	44,800
XVIII.—CIVIL HOSPITALS		52,700	55,491	...	2,791	53,300
XIX.—CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS		90,000	91,286	...	1,286	90,000
XX.—GIFTS AND REWARDS—						
1. On Marriages		3,000	7,518	...	4,518	5,000
2. On Deaths		2,000	4,029	...	2,029	3,000
3. Other Rewards		5,000	7,391	...	2,391	8,000
Total XX		10,000	18,938	...	8,938	11,000
XXI.—ADVANCES—						
1. Miscellaneous		80,000	2,24,753	...	1,44,753	80,000
2. Takavi		20,000	20,000	...	...	60,000
Total XXI		1,00,000	2,44,753	...	1,44,753	1,40,000
XXII.—CIVIL PENSIONS		13,100	13,347	...	247	13,700
XXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—						
1. Purchase of Promissory Notes		500	478	22	...	500
2. Shikar Khana		13,700	18,094	608	...	19,000
3. Festivals		700	659	41	...	700
4. Imbazi		27,370	28,131	...	761	29,000
5. Kabishurs		900	865	35	...	900
6. Vakils		8,300	6,777	1,523	...	7,500
7. Newspapers		400	628	...	223	400
8. Cattle Farms		8,000	7,913	37	...	8,200
9. Iron furnaces		300	259	41	...	300
10. Stone Quarries		1,200	1,148	52	...	1,200
11. Guests		3,000	3,047	...	47	3,000
12. Munsahi Khana		1,600	1,586	15	...	1,600
13. Miscellaneous clerks		750	1,070	...	320	1,160
14. Miscellaneous		34,800	21,812	12,988	...	27,000
Total XXIII		1,06,520	92,466	15,410	1,356	1,00,360
Total I to XXIII		26,29,570	27,35,936	1,35,019	2,41,385	26,32,160
Carried over						
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—						
1. Stone quarries		6,100	3,484	2,616	...	5,500
2. Iron furnaces		1,000	896	104	...	1,500
3. Nazarana on death of Jagirdars		1,000	414	586	...	1,000
4. Savings of pay		11,500	11,393	107	...	9,000
5. Fines on Establishment		400	29	371	...	400
6. Refunds		300	425	...	125	300
7. Cattle farms		4,500	4,355	145	...	4,500
8. Miscellaneous		20,250	14,990	5,260	...	13,600
Total XIII		45,050	35,986	9,139	125	35,300
Carried over						

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Alwar State for the year ending 31st August 1899 or Sambat 1955—continued.

PARTICULARS.	Estimate for 1898-99.	RECEIPTS.			Estimate for 1898-1900.	PARTICULARS.	Estimate for 1898-99.	DISBURSEMENTS.			Estimate for 1898-1900.
		Actual Receipts for 1898-99.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.				Actual expenses for 1898-99.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	
	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R
RECEIPTS— <i>contd.</i>						EXPENDITURE— <i>contd.</i>					
Brought forward						Brought forward					
XII.—INTEREST—						XI.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—					
1. On Government Papers	1,84,100	1,84,035	65	...	1,84,100	1. Buildings	1,38,500	1,42,123	...	3,623	1,50,860
2. On advances	2,000	3,230	...	1,230	4,000	2. Roads	48,800	58,329	...	9,529	21,840
3. On arrears of Land Revenue	2,000	2,283	...	283	1,500	3. Bards	14,300	10,009	4,291	...	10,000
						4. Workshop	30,900	32,464	...	1,564	23,000
						5. Establishment	42,500	26,697	...	...	40,000
						6. Miscellaneous	40,000	22,454	17,546	...	30,000
Total XII	1,88,100	1,89,548	65	1,513	1,89,600						
						Total XI	3,15,000	2,92,076	37,640	14,716	2,80,400
						XII.—NAZUL	3,500	3,787	...	287	3,500
						XIII.—COMMISSARAT	8,100	9,019	...	919	8,500
						XIV.—TENT AND CLOTHING—					
						1. Tent and Clothing	30,500	24,111	6,389	...	28,000
						1. Farash Khana	55,000	20,743	34,257	...	38,200
						Total XIV	85,500	44,854	40,646	...	66,200
						XV.—THATCHING AND GRASS DEPARTMENT—					
						1. Chapper Bandi	8,000	6,855	1,145	...	7,500
						2. Garh Kaptani	3,000	3,073	...	73	3,000
						3. Bagar	13,100	13,298	...	198	13,400
						Total XV	24,100	23,226	1,145	271	23,900

XVII.—POST OFFICES		6,300	5,871	429	...	5,800
XVIII.—SCHOOLS		44,500	44,085	415	...	44,800
XVIII.—CIVIL HOSPITALS		52,700	55,491	...	2,791	53,300
XIX.—CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS		90,000	91,286	...	1,286	90,000
XX.—GIFTS AND REWARDS—						
1. On Marriages	3,000	7,518	...	...	4,518	5,000
2. On Deaths	2,000	4,029	...	...	2,029	3,000
3. Other Rewards	5,000	7,391	...	...	2,391	9,000
Total XX		10,000	18,938	...	8,938	11,000
XXI.—ADVANCES—						
1. Miscellaneous	80,000	2,24,753	...	...	1,44,753	80,000
2. Takavi	20,000	20,000	...	...	...	60,000
Total XXI		1,00,000	2,44,753	...	1,44,753	1,40,000
XXII.—CIVIL PENSIONS		13,100	13,347	...	247	13,700
XXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—						
1. Purchase of Promissory Notes	500	478	22	...	...	500
2. Shikar Khana	18,700	18,094	608	...	...	19,000
3. Festivals	700	659	41	...	...	700
4. Imtiazia	27,370	28,131	...	...	761	29,000
5. Kabishahs	900	865	35	...	...	800
6. Vakils	8,300	6,777	1,523	...	...	7,500
7. Newspapers	400	628	...	...	228	800
8. Cattle Farms	8,000	7,913	87	...	...	8,200
9. Iron furnaces	300	259	41	...	...	300
10. Stone Quarries	1,200	1,148	52	...	...	1,200
11. Guests	3,000	3,047	...	...	47	3,000
12. Munshi Khana	1,600	1,585	15	...	...	1,600
13. Miscellaneous clerks	750	1,070	...	...	320	1,160
14. Miscellaneous	34,800	21,812	12,988	...	...	27,000
Total XXIII		1,00,520	92,466	15,410	1,956	1,00,360
Total I to XXIII		26,29,570	27,95,936	1,95,019	2,41,385	26,32,160
Carried over						

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Alwar State for the year ending 31st August 1899 or Sambat 1955—concluded.

PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS.			Estimate for 1898-99.	PARTICULARS.	Estimate for 1898-99.	DISBURSEMENTS.			Estimate for 1899-1900.
	Actual Receipts for 1898-99.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.				Actual expenses for 1898-99.	Balance of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate.	
	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R
RECEIPTS—concluded.					EXPENDITURE—concluded.					
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	Brought forward	...	604	...	604	...
XIV.—DEPOSITS					EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET—					
	...	...	...	...	1. His Highness the Maharaja's marriage.	...	511	...	511	...
	...	...	...	...	2. Diamond Jubilee	...	2,24,318	55,682	...	2,07,900
	...	...	...	...	3. Public Works Department	...	58,317	...	58,317	...
	...	...	...	...	4. Takavi	...				
TOTAL RECEIPTS	29,11,900	53,068	47,427	29,18,750	Total of Extraordinary Budget	2,80,000	2,83,750	55,682	59,432	2,07,600
					TOTAL EXPENDITURE	29,09,570	30,19,686	1,90,701	3,00,817	28,39,700
XV.—BALANCE IN HAND AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR—					XXIV.—BALANCE IN HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR—					
1. Government Promissory Notes.	52,55,800	...	...	52,55,800	1. Government Promissory Notes.	52,55,800	52,55,800	...	...	52,55,800
2 Bank Deposits	31,332	...	...	38,812	2. Bank Deposits	60,000	38,812	...	...	32,000
3. Cash in the Treasury	8,35,552	...	...	6,14,045	3. Cash in the Treasury	7,09,214	6,14,045	...	...	6,99,847
TOTAL BALANCE	61,22,684	...	...	59,03,657	TOTAL BALANCE	60,25,014	59,03,657	...	...	59,87,647
GRAND TOTAL	89,34,584	...	...	88,27,427	GRAND TOTAL	89,34,584	89,38,343	...	...	88,27,407

No. 1745, dated 5th May 1900.

Countersigned and forwarded to the Political Agent, Alwar.

ALWAR;

BALMOKUND DAS,

Dewan,

The 4th May 1900.

Member of Council, Alwar State.

Officer in charge of Accounts, Alwar State

Appendix No. III.

Comparative Statement of Prices Current of the Principal Food-grains in the Town of Alwar for the years 1897-98, 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

[N.B.—The figures given represent the number of seers per rupee.]

	1897-98.						1898-99.						1899-1900.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.
April	9.15	13.3	...	9.12	9.9	10.12	15.0	25.2	27.3	24.3	20.6	24.4	16.0	12.8	23.0	21.0	17.13	23.15
May	10.14	14.2	...	9.9	9.14	11.8	14.13	25.1	27.2	23.9	20.2	23.4	15.12	22.11	22.7	20.0	17.4	23.5
June	10.8	13.7	8.0	9.2	9.15	11.3	15.0	23.14	24.9	22.8	20.3	22.7	16.2	20.11	19.10	19.12	16.15	19.7
July	10.7	13.3	8.6	9.10	9.12	11.0	14.15	23.7	23.13	23.12	19.9	23.4	15.13	20.6	20.6	18.13	17.8	19.8
August	11.0	13.1	11.2	10.5	8.13	10.11	15.5	23.3	24.9	22.0	19.0	22.6	18.8	16.7	17.2	16.4	14.12	15.15
September	10.5	14.0	11.0	12.3	8.8	12.7	15.3	22.10	23.0	21.7	18.13	22.1	10.13	22.13	12.7	12.1	11.15	13.1
October	11.2	16.12	14.7	16.2	9.13	15.10	15.8	22.8	23.0	20.2	19.12	22.1	9.0	10.5	10.6	8.15	10.6	10.6
November	10.11	18.3	19.13	19.0	11.2	8.14	15.8	23.8	23.0	20.2	19.12	22.1	9.8	10.15	10.0	10.1	11.4	11.7
December	11.8	21.3	23.6	21.4	11.12	21.11	15.11	23.3	24.3	21.4	21.9	23.4	10.5	12.2	10.11	10.11	12.3	11.13
January	11.3	20.9	24.4	22.2	12.0	22.5	15.11	23.14	25.12	23.10	22.11	24.9	10.1	11.10	11.8	10.4	11.8	11.1
February	11.6	21.14	24.2	22.15	12.1	23.0	16.0	23.7	25.4	21.7	21.12	24.12	10.3	11.10	11.6	10.2	11.6	10.12
March	12.13	23.14	25.14	24.10	16.7	23.4	14.14	22.4	23.9	20.11	18.14	21.5	11.0	13.1	11.4	11.0	11.7	11.4
	10.15	16.5	13.9	15.9	10.13	16.7	15.5	23.6	24.6	21.14	20.3	22.15	12.12	15.7	15.0	14.1	13.11	14.11

L. IMPEY, Captain,
Political Agent, Alwar.

(7)

KOTA AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No 61-C., dated Jhalrapatan, the 13th April 1900.

From—MAJOR C. F. FAGAN, Political Agent, Kota,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kota Agency for the year 1899-1900.

CHANGES AMONG POLITICAL OFFICERS.

Captain W. Stratton, who went on privilege leave in March of last year, returned and took charge of the Agency on 5th June 1899. During his absence Major W. Stewart held charge. Captain Stratton proceeded on furlough on 5th February 1900, when I took up the appointment.

From the beginning of the year under report the office of the Political Agent, Jhalawar, was amalgamated with that of the Political Agent, Kota, consequent on the breaking up of the old Jhalawar State. Major Stewart received charge of the office from Captain Kemball on 1st April 1899.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

The Political Agent spent 106 days in tour visiting Jhalrapatan and 17 Tahsils or Nizamats of the Kota State. During a portion of his tour he was accompanied by His Highness the Maharao of Kota.

KOTA.

ADMINISTRATION.

There is no change in the method of administration. The details connected with winding up the accounts and other affairs remaining to be settled after the transfer of territory to Kota have during the year been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Acknowledgments are due to His Highness the Maharao and the Diwan for the conciliatory manner in which the negotiations were conducted.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness the Maharao was honoured by a proposal from His Excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor General of India, to visit his capital in November 1899. The visit would have been a notable one for Kota, as no Viceroy has ever visited the State, but unfortunately His Excellency's tour through Rajputana was abandoned on account of the famine, and the proposed visit fell through.

VISITS.

His Highness the Maharao visited Mount Abu in May and returned to Kota in June.

The Agent to the Governor General and his staff visited Kota on 29th January 1900.

FINANCE.

The following figures show the Revenue and Expenditure for 1898-99 (Sambat 1955) and Estimate for 1899-1900 (Sambat 1956) :—

	Estimate for Sambat 1955 (1898-99).	Actuals for Sambat 1955 (1898-99).	Estimate for Sambat 1956 (1899-1900).
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Ordinary Revenue	24,36,175	36,13,930	34,31,675
Ordinary Expenditure	23,22,564	34,55,822	31,60,490

The excess in the actuals of Revenue and Expenditure than the Budget Estimates is due to transfer of certain Jhalawar districts to Kota.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Public Works Department grant for 1899-1900 is *R*4,92,952.

The State Engineer's detailed report for the year will be submitted separately as usual.

RAILWAY.

The amount expended by the Darbar on the construction of the Guna-Baran Railway up to the end of March last was *R*16,17,464. The Railway has been opened for all traffic from 15th May 1899.

The surveys of the Baran-Ajmer and Marwar Railway were completed during the year, and earthwork has been started in some places in Kota territory to afford relief to famine-stricken people.

COURTS.

The Sadar Civil, Criminal and Appellate Courts were presided over by the same officials as last year.

The number of cases instituted and disposed of will be found in Appendices II and III.

POLICE.

It will be seen from Appendix IV that offences committed during the year show a considerable increase, the total being 1,832 as against 899 last year. The increase is partly due to the prevailing famine and partly to the increased area of the State consequent on the transfer of certain Jhalawar districts.

There have been 34 cases of dakaiti against 13 last year.

In 14 cases arrests were made by the Police and 185 persons have been convicted and punished.

No cases of infanticide nor of poisoning for plunder were reported during the year.

EDUCATION.

The number of High Primary and Female Schools in the whole State is now 37. The total number of boys and girls attending the schools is 1,896 against 1,967 last year. The decrease is due to prevailing famine : the boys of the poorer classes had to resign the school to earn their daily livelihood.

From the High Schools 6 boys went up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, of whom only 2 came out successful.

Out of 9 boys, 3 came out successful in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination.

From the Nobles School three boys were sent up for the Entrance Examination and of these only one was successful. In the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination 4 out of 7 boys passed.

HEALTH.

The general health of the people during the year has been good, and no epidemic of any kind has occurred.

No case of plague has occurred within the limits of the State.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The total rainfall during the year was again much below the average, being only 15 inches 57 cents, while the average for the last five years is 27.29 inches.

For want of sufficient seasonable rainfall the grass and Indian corn crops failed, and the jowar crop yielded only 3 annas in the rupee. As regards the rabi crop, the whole rabi area, comprising 60 per cent. of the total cultivated land of the Kota State, was left unsown, with the exception of the very limited area irrigated by wells and tanks, the soil having become too hard to receive seed owing to the exceptionally long drought. The collection of land revenue, the main source of income on which the State depends, became therefore a matter of extreme difficulty.

This state of affairs is quite without precedent in Kota. Never in the history of the State has a similar failure of the winter crop been recorded. Coming, moreover, after a succession of years of indifferent rainfall, the effects of a deficient monsoon were the more disastrous, and the inability to even sow the wheat, gram, and other winter crops, following an almost total loss of the rain crops, has resulted in widespread distress. Stocks of grain are happily not exhausted, but the people have not been able to earn enough in ordinary field labour to purchase their daily requirements, especially as owing to famine in other parts prices have risen to famine rates. A further considerable loss will be sustained in cattle, many of which it will be impossible to save owing to want of fodder and water. There are, however, portions of the State where grass and water are not deficient, and it is hoped that the people will not lose their entire stock of cattle, but that a sufficient number will survive to enable operations to be undertaken on the breaking of the monsoon next June.

FAMINE.

In consequence of the widespread famine over Rajputana, large numbers of refugees from other States began to arrive in Kota during the autumn of 1899. It has been a time-honoured custom for the people of Marwar and other localities to visit the fertile plains of Haraoti in bad seasons, and they have always hitherto been rewarded for their trouble by finding means of support for themselves and fodder and water in abundance for their cattle. This year it was not so. For the first time on record in these districts the unfortunate wanderers found themselves without means of subsistence and their cattle suffering.

The consequence was that many of the immigrants wandered further afield to Malwa and Central India, and large numbers crowded the large towns, seeking work and charity. The condition of some of the refugees was deplorable. They had been travelling for weeks and were in the last stage of exhaustion. Old men, women and young children, all unfit to leave their homes and quite unable to work for themselves, thronged the streets. Some arrived in a dying state, but many others were saved from death by the timely assistance afforded them by the Darbar and by private individuals. As the presence of so many immigrants in a crowded city like Kota was objectionable from a sanitary point of view, the Darbar took steps to deal systematically with the feeble and infirm immigrants, and formed a camp for them at Ganeshpal outside the city,

where they were lodged and fed at the State's expense, under the direct supervision of Apjee Dhul Sing, until arrangements could be made for their return to their own State. Up to the month of January, no necessity was felt for special famine relief on a large scale.

The harvesting of the jowar crop, small though it was, gave people enough employment to enable them to earn their living. In January, however, relief works were commenced, the construction of the earthwork of the proposed railway from Baran to Kota being the most important. The Darbar also made arrangements for takavi advances and charitable relief throughout the State.

In the city of Kota itself the members of the Municipal Committee and some merchants and bankers and State officials raised a private fund for the relief of local distress and obtained from the Maharaja a promise that the expenditure under this head should be equally shared by the State. In this and other matters connected with famine work, Babu Brij Lal, Vice-President of the Municipality, was conspicuous for the interest and energy which he displayed in organising relief.

The Darbar have been greatly encouraged in their endeavours by the offer of a loan from the Government of India to meet famine expenditure, and Rs. 1,75,000 has up to date been received on this account.

GENERAL.

Mir Madar Ali, Superintendent of Gardens, Daks, Ferries, etc., was deputed to accompany His Excellency the Viceroy's camp on tour through certain famine districts in Rajputana, Bombay and the Central Provinces. In January 1900 he received the title of Khan Bahadur.

JHALAWAR.

ADMINISTRATION.

As mentioned in the last annual report, His Highness Raj Rana Bhawani Singh was installed as Ruler of the State and invested with powers. His Highness administers the country with the assistance of his Diwan Rai Bahadur Pandit Parmanand Chaturvedi, and the arrangement has worked satisfactorily up to date.

Maharaj Balbhadra Singh, who was formerly Attaché to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, has been appointed Judicial Secretary to His Highness.

VISITS.

The Agent to the Governor General and his staff visited Jhalrapatan on 5th February 1900.

FINANCES.

The following figures show the Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1899-1900 (Sambat 1956) :—

	Estimates for 1899-1900.
	<i>R</i>
Ordinary Revenue	5,82,491
Ordinary Expenditure	5,73,010

The State also owns Government paper to the value of Rs. 6,91,700, of which Rs. 1,06,100 was purchased during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Public Works Department grant for 1899-1900 is Rs48,700, but the following sums have also been sanctioned for relief works :—

	R
Kishenpura Tank	15,473
Mundla Kheri Tank	24,558
Hathunia Tank	12,168
	<hr/>
	52,199
	<hr/>

The Public Works Department Report will be submitted separately as usual.

POLICE.

To obtain increased efficiency in the Police, Pandit Pran Kishen, a retired Inspector of the Ajmer Police, was appointed and directed to reorganise the Department. Unfortunately this arrangement was not attended with good results, and in December the Pandit sent in his resignation.

The Darbar are making other arrangements for the satisfactory working of this Department.

The number of offences committed during the year will be seen from Appendix V.

There have been 12 cases of dakaiti during the year under report.

In 5 cases arrests were made by the Police, and 11 persons have been convicted and punished.

No cases of infanticide or poisoning for plunder were reported during the year.

EDUCATION.

Five hundred and thirty-three boys are receiving education at the headquarters High School and Tahsil Schools as against 413 last year.

In the girls' school at the Chaoni 20 girls are taught.

HEALTH.

The general health of the people during the year has been good, and no epidemic of any kind has occurred.

No case of plague has occurred within the limits of the State.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The total rainfall during the year was only 20 inches 76 cents, which was much below the average.

For want of sufficient rainfall, the jowar crop to a great extent failed, and the outturn was comparatively small. The long drought also caused the soil to become too hard to receive seed for the rabi crop, hence a very small area was sown.

The water-supply in tanks and wells is naturally deficient, and the scarcity of fodder is keenly felt.

Prices have risen to famine rates.

FAMINE.

Many of the remarks under this head in the Kota report apply to Jhalawar. The famine made itself apparent in the first instance by the influx of refugees from other States, many of whom had to be supported by the Darbar. The people of the country were mostly able to manage for themselves till January as in Kota, but the Darbar were prepared with schemes for the construction of tanks, etc., sufficient to give employment to those in need of work. In Jhalawar as in Kota the impossibility of sowing the winter crop owing to

want of moisture in the soil was unprecedented. The monsoon grain crop was a very poor one, but what was more serious was the failure of the grass crop.

Cattle suffered severely from want of fodder and in some places the water supply also ran short. The State afforded relief to 2,583 people daily employed on different works and to 1,692 persons gratuitously.

Three poor-houses and one orphanage have also been opened in the State.

GENERAL.

The title of Khan Sahib was bestowed upon Sheikh Subhan, the Bakhshi Fauj, in June 1899, and in January 1900 Pandit Parmanand, the Dewan, received the title of Rai Bahadur.

C. G. F. FAGAN, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kotah.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kota State during the Sambat year 1955 (from 1st August 1898 to 31st July 1899), with sanctioned Estimates of Sambat 1955 and the proposed Budget Estimate for Sambat 1956.

No.	Particulars.	Sanctioned Budget for Sambat 1955.	Actual Income of Sambat 1955.	Budget Estimate for Sambat 1956.	No.	Particulars.	Budget of Sambat 1955.	Actual Expenditure for Sambat 1955.	Budget Estimate for Sambat 1956.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1	INCOME.					EXPENDITURE.			
	Land Revenue—				1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720 0 0	4,09,720 0 0	4,34,720 0 0
	(a) Current	18,00,000 0 0	25,86,990 15 5	26,45,400 0 0	2	Tribute to Jaipur	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0
	(b) Arrears	60,000 0 0	1,18,703 6 1	75,000 0 0	3	Political Agency	33,966 0 0	35,560 7 1	28,493 0 0
	(c) Kanungo Cess	9,500 0 0	9,660 6 3	9,500 0 0	4	His Highness the Maharno—	86,400 0 0	85,748 4 5	1,48,800 0 0
						(a) Personal expenses of His Highness	26,844 0 0	24,513 9 0	36,702 0 0
						(b) Establishment	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0
						(c) Personal allowance of Her Highness	47,778 0 0	47,614 0 0	50,845 0 0
						(d) Other individual allowances and Densana.			
						Total 4	1,91,092 0 0	1,87,875 13 5	2,66,347 0 0
2	Customs—				5	Mahakma Khas	25,852 0 0	27,708 12 6	23,328 0 0
	(a) Customs Department				6	Revenue Department—			
						(a) Mal Sadar	26,618 0 0	39,201 11 2	47,016 0 0
						(b) Irrigation	7,728 0 0	7,767 6 11	7,774 0 0
						(c) Nizamats and Tahsils	1,23,832 0 0	1,52,339 9 3	1,98,120 0 0
						(d) Rasooms or annual payments to Patels, Sanstries and Balahies.	55,000 0 0	82,746 10 8	95,626 0 0
						(e) Huk Kanungo	3,500 0 0	3,092 12 3	3,500 0 0
						(f) Takavi	1,000 0 0	64,106 6 3	40,000 0 0
						Total 6	2,17,678 0 0	3,49,254 8 6	3,91,936 0 0
3	Forest—				7	Judicial—			
	(a) Junglo	50,000 0 0	60,701 1 7	74,500 0 0		(a) Appellate Court	6,315 0 0	6,994 11 7	8,286 0 0
	(b) Shikargah	2,000 0 0	2,802 14 0	3,000 0 0		(b) Civil	4,383 0 0	5,708 1 3	8,202 0 0
						(c) Criminal	4,462 0 0	8,585 15 6	11,804 0 0
						Total 7	15,150 0 0	21,288 12 4	28,292 0 0
4	Judicial—				8	Fauj (Army)—			
	(a) Stamps	30,000 0 0	32,420 6 2	36,000 0 0		(a) Office establishment	7,332 0 0	8,219 0 0	8,568 0 0
						(b) Artillery	59,431 0 0	63,521 13 9	67,740 0 0
						(c) Fort Garrison	45,449 0 0	48,601 4 9	61,815 0 0
						(d) Regular Cavalry	75,576 0 0	76,576 0 0	1,19,694 0 0

	(b) Fines	16,000 0 0	16,398 6 2	16,000 0 0	(e) Irregular " (f) Regular Infantry (g) Irregular "	31,596 0 0 67,368 0 0 1,42,387 0 0	47,411 6 9 67,368 0 0 1,69,756 1 6	31,668 0 0 95,064 0 0 2,04,555 0 0
	(c) Fees	1,000 0 0	464 11 6	1,500 0 0				
	(d) Talbana	1,000 0 0	1,619 2 8	1,500 0 0	Total 8	4,29,139 0 0	4,80,453 10 9	5,89,104 0 0
5	Tribute from Kotris and Jagirdars.	50,000 0 0	55,841 5 3	53,000 0 0	Police Department— (a) City (b) District	14,198 0 0 24,978 0 0	14,066 9 3 32,820 5 3	13,514 0 0 35,373 0 0
6	Compensation in lieu of dues on salt.	19,175 0 0	19,175 0 0	19,175 0 0	Total 9	39,176 0 0	46,886 14 6	48,887 0 0
7	Takavi	12,000 0 0	19,663 10 7	20,000 0 0	Customs Department Account and Audit Office Treasury Kotris Karkhanas—	20,482 0 0 9,161 0 0 6,461 0 0 ..	21,345 2 10 10,861 13 7 6,956 13 0 ..	35,340 0 0 15,525 0 0 10,359 0 0 1,627 0 0
8	Abkari	16,000 0 0	19,738 7 7	21,000 0 0	(a) Establishment (b) Raj Stable (c) Polo do. (d) Elephants (e) Bullocks (f) Camels (g) Farnakhana Garh (h) " Bungalow (i) Grass Establishment (j) Naqqar Khana	4,073 0 0 53,394 3 6 37,737 12 6 17,873 0 0 12,667 0 0 8,948 0 0 7,298 8 0 3,144 8 0 -880 0 0 1,921 0 0	5,704 5 9 72,979 15 3 40,234 4 3 17,091 13 9 13,110 11 0 5,942 3 0 8,859 11 9 6,600 14 7 1,274 14 3 1,724 13 0	5,385 0 0 55,315 0 0 42,084 0 0 17,855 0 0 11,161 0 0 12,930 0 0 7,766 8 0 4,002 8 0 2,031 0 0 1,849 0 0
9	Gardens	8,000 0 0	7,110 9 3	8,000 0 0	Total 14	1,47,937 0 0	1,73,523 10 7	1,80,379 0 0
10	Jail	2,000 0 0	3,174 4 1	2,000 0 0				
11	Mint	1,500 0 0	3,254 7 3	2,500 0 0				
12	Post Office	1,000 0 0	1,382 0 7	1,600 0 0				
13	Savings of pay, etc.	20,000 0 0	14,085 0 3	16,000 0 0				
14	Refunds	8,000 0 0	6,684 3 11	9,000 0 0	Ambar Gardens	4,427 0 0 24,532 0 0	4,350 4 7 24,604 3 1	4,742 0 0 29,025 0 0
15	Exchange and interest	10,000 0 0	11,294 3 9	8,000 0 0	Forest conservancy— (a) Forest (b) Shikargah (c) Arboriculture	13,592 0 0 1,037 0 0 1,073 0 0	14,070 9 6 10,228 0 6 836 5 0	21,167 0 0 10,352 0 0 873 0 0
16	Miscellaneous	50,000 0 0	65,852 14 4	68,000 0 0				
17	Loan	.....	1,28,453 8 0	.....	Total 17	24,702 0 0	25,134 15 0	32,392 0 0

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kota State during the Sambat year 1955 (from 1st August 1955 to 31st July 1956), with sanctioned Estimates of Sambat 1955 and the proposed Budget Estimate for Sambat 1956—concluded.

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS.	Sanctioned Budget for Sambat 1955.		Actual Income of Sambat 1955.		Budget Estimate for Sambat 1956.		PARTICULARS.	Budget of Sambat 1956.		Actual Expenditure for Sambat 1955.		Budget Estimate for Sambat 1956.	
		R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.		R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
	INCOME—concl'd.							EXPENDITURE—concl'd.						
18	Schools					24,839	0 0				23,101	3 1	29,904	0 0
19	Public Works Department					3,44,089	0 0				4,88,569	10 4	4,92,952	0 0
20	Medical					88,853	0 0				45,701	3 10	60,841	0 0
21	Mayo College					8,732	0 0				8,405	2 8	8,732	0 0
22	Jail					17,587	0 0				20,984	14 7	25,475	0 0
23	Pun Department— (a) Charities (b) Pensions (c) Gratuities					1,45,608 13,436	0 0 0 0				1,56,763 13,785	3 1 4 0 ..	1,58,578 70,973 ...	0 0 0 0 ..
	Total 23					1,59,044	0 0				1,70,547	7 1	2,29,551	0 0
24	Vakils— (a) Abu (b) Deoli					4,254 2,870	8 0 8 0				4,133 2,809	15 0 9 0	4,536 2,944	8 0 8 0
	Total 24					7,125	0 0				6,993	8 0	7,481	0 0
25	Postal Department					4,891	0 0				5,712	0 10	8,225	0 0
26	Mint					1,243	0 0				1,564	3 9	1,291	0 0
27	Committee Walter Kirit Rajputra Hilkari					.....	0 0				.....	4 0	1,872	0 0
28	Sabha					5,892	0 0				6,087	4 0	6,792	0 0
29	Band					15,160	0 0				16,600	10 0	14,937	0 0
30	Festivals													
	Gifts and rewards— (a) Marriages (b) Deaths (c) Guests (d) Rewards					5,500 4,000 4,000 3,500	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				5,500 2,527 3,745 5,386	0 0 2 6 10 6 7 0	5,500 4,000 4,000 3,500	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	Total 30					17,000	0 0				17,159	4 0	17,000	0 0

OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES FOR 1899-1900.

85

31	Bonds and Steam Launch	.....	.....	.....	.....	923 0 0
32	Exchange and Interest	.....	1,000 0 0	81,240 10 3	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
33	Allowance to Jhalavar Ex-chief and Ladies	.....	.....	3,333 5 4	25,446 0 0	25,446 0 0
34	Compensation to Kotris and Jagirdars for salt	.....	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0
35	Refunds	.....	2,500 0 0	424 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
36	Railway— (a) Goona-Baran Railway (b) Kotah- "	.....	.....	4,57,000 0 1 3,631 1 0	.....	.....
	Total 36	.....	.....	4,60,631 1 1	.....	.....
37	Miscellaneous— Travelling allowance Other ordinary expenses	.....	8,000 0 0 50,000 0 0	7,056 1 10 2,15,209 12 11	8,000 0 0 50,000 0 0	8,000 0 0 50,000 0 0
	Total 37	.....	58,000 0 0	2,22,265 14 9	58,000 0 0	58,000 0 0
	Stationery Printer Establishment Sawal (tile-turning)	.....	12,309 0 0 2,322 0 0 10,000 0 0	15,851 5 0 2,301 0 0 12,251 12 1	.....	.....
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	.....	23,22,563 13 0	34,55,822 3 8	31,60,489 13 0	31,60,489 13 0
	BALANCE in hand on 31st July 1899	.....	.....	13,83,250 1 3	.....	.....
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	.....	48,39,072 4 11	.....	.....

KOTA;

The 13th April 1900.

C. G. F. FAGAN, Major,

Political Agent, Kotah.

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Kota State from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending on 31st March 1899.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	DISPOSED OF.				TOTAL.	Pending on 31st March 1900.	REMARKS.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Compromised.	Struck off.			
SADAR CIVIL COURTS.										
Suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000	5	21	26	18	3	1	1	23	3	
" " " 300 " " " 1,000	6	50	56	39	8	2	1	50	6	
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300	14	662	676	516	62	52	.27	657	19	
TOTAL	25	733	758	573	73	55	29	730	28	
NAZIM'S AND TAHSELDAR'S COURTS.										
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300	102	619	721	394	27	70	126	617	104	
GRAND TOTAL	127	1,352	1,479	967	100	125	155	1,347	132	

Appendix No. III.

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kota State from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending on 31st March 1899.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	DISPOSED OF.				TOTAL.	Pending on 31st March 1900.	REMARKS.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.				
Criminal cases received for confirmation	...	315	315	187	31	97		315	...	
" Appeals	2	143	150	94	21	33		148	2	
TOTAL	2	463	465	281	52	130		463	2	
CIVIL CASES APPEALS.										
Cases exceeding Rs.5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
" " " 1,000 but not exceeding Rs.5,000	2	7	9	5	1	3		9	...	
" " " 300	1	11	12	5	3	2		10	...	
" " " 1,000	1	129	130	71	22	34		127	3	
Cases not exceeding Rs300										
TOTAL	4	147	151	81	26	39		146	5	
GRAND TOTAL	6	610	616	362	78	169		609	7	

Appendix No. IV.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Kota State from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

CRIMES.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1899.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1900.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.	REMARKS.
							Arrested.	Punished.	Acquitted.	Under trial.					
Murder . . . . .	...	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	₹ ...	...	₹ ...	...
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder .	...	12	12	11	1	7	22	10	8	4	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder . . . . .	...	3	3	2	1	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide . . . . .	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	2	34	36	4	32	14	282	185	64	31	11,023 0 6	13	460 15 3	13	2 under-trial prisoners died before trial.
Robbery . . . . .	...	26	26	23	3	11	48	32	15	1	399 10 6	...	148 10 0	...	
Theft { Cattle . . . . .	...	194	194	183	11	115	250	212	35	3	...	1,141	...	538	
{ Other	3	585	588	555	33	453	1,395	1,185	209	1	30,950 5 3	...	12,048 3 0	...	
Infanticide . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thagi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit offence.	...	3	3	3	...	3	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt . . . . .	...	39	39	37	2	35	51	36	13	2	...	...	...	...
Abduction . . . . .	...	56	56	56	...	38	68	24	44	...	...	...	...	...
Buying and disposing of stolen property . . . . .	...	5	5	5	...	5	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arson . . . . .	...	7	7	7	...	2	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
Selling of minor for the purpose of prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Counterfeiting coin . . . . .	...	3	3	3	...	3	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other crimes	48	859	907	900	7	484	986	651	332	3	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	53	1,832	1,885	1,794	91	1,174	3,134	2,356	731	45	42,373 0 3	1,154	12,657 12 3	551	2 deaths before trial.

Appendix No. V.

Statement giving a general view of the Criminal Statistics of the year, the working of the Police and Criminal Courts, of the Jhalawar State, 1899-1900.

OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases in which arrests were made by the Police.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases not yet decided and of the persons concerned.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Value of property said to have been stolen.	Value of property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							R a. p.	R a. p.
Murder . . .	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide .	2	3	20	11	...	9	...	...
Dakaiti . . .	12	5	28	11	10	6	832 4 3	224 2 3
Robbery . . .	15	7	9	7	6	2	239 11 0	28 9 0
House-breaking . .	67	57	125	101	6	24	4,680 7 9	3,228 7 6
Theft . . .	72	65	105	96	2	9	6,278 13 0	1,385 15 6
Abortion . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt . .	15	14	38	26	1	12	...	...
Rape . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences . .	266	51	70	45	13	25	...	...
TOTAL .	451	204	397	299	38	87	12,031 4 0	4,867 2 3

One of the two cases shown in column 2 for the present year did actually occur last year, and remained pending at the close of the year.

KOTA;
The 13th April 1900.

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C. G. F. FAGAN, Major,
Political Agent, Kota.

(8)

BIKANER AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1300, dated Bikaner, the 7th May 1900.

From—CAPTAIN S. F. BAYLEY, Political Agent, Bikaner,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bikaner State for the year 1899-1900.

2. The Resident, Colonel H. H. Vincent, I.S.C., left Bikaner on the 29th March 1899 to attend a conference held at Sirsa in connection with the Ghaggar Canals. On the 3rd April he proceeded to Rewa with His Highness the Maharaja on a shooting excursion, and remained there till the 1st of May, when he proceeded with His Highness to Simla, and returned from Simla to Bikaner on the 18th of that month. On the 28th of May the Resident proceeded to Abu from whence he returned to Bikaner on the 8th of July.

On the 3rd August Colonel Vincent left Bikaner on six months' furlough, making over charge of the Agency to Captain S. F. Bayley, I.S.C., then Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department. Although appointed Political Agent in Bikaner from the above date, Captain Bayley returned to Simla after taking charge, and was retained in the Foreign Department till the 14th August, when he proceeded to Abu to take up the duties of First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in addition to those of the Bikaner Agency. Captain Bayley remained at Mount Abu till the end of October 1899, and reached Bikaner on the 25th of that month. Colonel Vincent, whose leave originally expired in March 1900, was obliged to take an extension on medical certificate, and had not rejoined his appointment at the end of the year.

THE MAHARAJA.

3. His Highness the Maharaja enjoyed good health throughout the year. In April 1899 His Highness accompanied by the Resident paid a visit to the Rewa State in the Central India Agency to shoot tiger and other game at the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, and from thence he proceeded on a short visit to Simla, returning to Bikaner on the 18th May. His Highness was married in May to a second wife, the daughter of Thakur Sultan Sing of Bikaner, a Tanwar Rajput, whose brother, Thakur Jeoraj Sing, is the Pattadar of Keri in Bikaner, and whose family were already related by marriage to the ruling house of Bikaner in the time of Maharaja Sardar Sing. His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by the Second Maharani paid a short visit to Mount Abu at the end of May. In July 1899 a daughter was born to His Highness's First Maharani at Bikaner.

VISIT OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

4. The Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, visited Bikaner from the 1st to the 3rd March. During his visit Mr. Martindale presided at a Darbar held for the distribution of khillats to Seths who had subscribed liberally to the Maharaja's Famine Fund.

SARDARS.

5. Thakurs Nathu Sing of Bhukarka, Ram Nath Sing of Zorawarpura, and Udey Sing of Bahadra died during the year, the first named being succeeded by his son Kanh Sing.

ADMINISTRATION.

6. The administration has been conducted during the year by His Highness the Maharaja with the assistance of his Diwan and Council. There

has been no change in the composition of the Council during the year. His Highness continues to show the keenest interest in all matters relating to the government of his State, and is amply fulfilling the promises of wisdom and popularity shown in his earlier years. His Highness has received valuable assistance, especially in legal and judicial matters, from his Diwan, Sahibzada Hamiduz Zaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur.

COURT OF WARDS.

7. There were 49 pattas under management at the close of 1898-99. Eleven were taken in charge and one was released during the year, leaving 59 under management at its close. Of these 3 belong to widows, 30 to minors and 26 are encumbered with debts.

RAINFALL AND CROIS.

8. The average rainfall for the whole State during the year was 3 inches $5\frac{13}{16}$ cents or 3 inches $5\frac{17}{16}$ cents less than in the previous year.

The following table shows the rainfall of the year in the several tahsils of the State :—

No.	NAMES OF TAHSILS.	Amount.	
		Inches.	Cents.
1	Anupgarh	1	61
2	Bikaner	1	24
3	Luunkaransar	2	26
4	Surpura	2	48
5	Sujangarh	4	36
6	Ratangarh	1	50
7	Dungargarh	3	80
8	Sardarshahr	2	58
9	Churu	6	39
10	Rajgarh	5	61
11	Bahadran	2	42
12	Nohar	3	33
13	Hanumangarh	2	42
14	Suratgarh	2	0
15	Reni	5	23
16	Merzawala	1	70
TOTAL .		48	98

MONSOON.

The monsoon failed throughout the State. In May there were slight showers in some places but not enough to allow of agricultural operations being commenced. In June and July good rain fell in parts, and cultivation was begun, but the complete cessation of the monsoon during the rest of the season resulted in the failure of the rain crops, and caused a general famine throughout the State.

FAMINE AND RELIEF OPERATIONS.

9. The year 1896-97 was a famine year in the Bikaner State, but as the kharif of 1897 was a good one, and whatever rabi was sown also turned out well, the people were beginning to recover from the effects of the two previous bad years, when a very deficient rainfall in 1898 again brought them face to face with scarcity which was turned into a widespread famine of unprecedented rigour by the complete failure of the kharif in 1899. Measures for providing relief were, however, promptly taken. On the 23rd August 1899 "Test works" were opened at Gajner, and the Contractor of the Railway extension towards Bhatinda was also directed to employ famine labor. As time went on and it became evident that distress had deepened everywhere, more relief works were opened at selected centres. From the very commencement, relief operations have been carried on under the control and supervision of His Highness the Maharaja, who has constituted a special Famine Department with himself as its head and Rai Bahadur Thakur Dip Sing, Commandant of the Ganga Risala, as his assistant. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Camel Corps and of the State troops have been largely employed on famine duty, and work has been satisfactorily carried on under their guidance and superintendence. All famine works throughout the State have been from time to time inspected by His Highness the Maharaja, the Political Agent, the Civil Surgeon and by Thakur Dip Sing. Those on the line of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway are supervised with much zeal and discretion by Mr. G. B. Warren, Assistant Engineer. Major Dunlop Smith, Famine Commissioner for Rajputana, visited Bikaner in December and was satisfied with the arrangements for giving relief. The Agent to the Governor General, who, as already stated, arrived here in the beginning of March, also inspected the famine works near Bikaner city, and was much pleased with the measures taken for affording relief at each camp. The Seths of Bikaner have, with great liberality, subscribed Rs. 2,85,000 to the Darbar Famine Fund, to which His Highness's family and the Sardars and State officials have also so far subscribed Rs. 43,050. Both lists are still open. The total expenditure on relief works during the year amounted to Rs. 3,77,620-12.

PRICES.

10. The prices of food-grains during the year were very high compared with those of the last year. This is attributable to the prevalence of famine in Bikaner and the adjacent States. The old stocks in the possession of traders were almost exhausted before the famine commenced owing to successive bad years, and the prices of food-grains, especially of bajri, the chief staple food of the inhabitants of Bikaner, rose to famine rates immediately after the failure of the kharif crops. Food-grains were, however, largely imported by rail and also by camels. The markets were thus so well supplied that no difficulty has been found in obtaining grain on payment at any time.

FINANCES.

10. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 30,00,562-1-9. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 27,74,098-2-4, including extraordinary receipts Rs. 12,08,623-1-6. The expenditure was Rs. 32,11,057-15-1, of which Rs. 14,34,225-10-3 was extraordinary. The ordinary receipts compared with those of the past year show a decrease of Rs. 5,78,935-3-1, and also fall short of the estimates by Rs. 5,41,174-15-2. The main decrease has taken place under the heads "Land Revenue" and "Customs," and is due to the existing famine. The extraordinary receipts exceed those of the previous year by Rs. 13,582-5-3 and are also more than the estimates by Rs. 10,07,623-1-6. The increase is due to the raising of loans for expenditure on famine and railway construction, and also to the amounts contributed by private and public subscriptions for the State Famine Fund. The ordinary expenditure has fallen below the actuals of the past year by Rs. 2,586-8-10 and the estimate by Rs. 39,364-11-2. The extraordinary expenditure exceeds the actuals of the past year by Rs. 5,57,242-11-1, but has fallen below the estimates by Rs. 13,84,774-5-9.

The decrease is due to its having been found impossible, for want of funds, to order railway material from England during the year.

The estimates for 1900-1901 and the estimate and actuals for 1899-1900 are as follows. The year under report closed with a credit balance of R25,63,602-5-0, of which R22,01,400 are in Government promissory notes:—

HEADS.	Estimate for 1899-1900.	Actuals of 1899-1900.	Estimates for 1900-1901.	REMARKS.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
OPENING BALANCE .	27,33,046	30,00,562 1 9	25,07,547-14 5	
<i>Receipts.</i>				
1. Ordinary .	*21,06,650	15,65,475 0 10	18,61,975 0 0	* Since the preparation of the Budget Estimate the coal budget, amounting to R25,000 has been transferred from "Extraordinary" to "Ordinary"; hence the difference between these figures and those given in last year's report.
2. Extraordinary .	*2,01,000	12,08,623 1 6	6,05,700. 0- 0	
TOTAL .	23,07,650	27,74,098 2 4	24,67,675 0 0	
<i>Expenditure.</i>				
1. Ordinary .	18,16,197	17,76,832 4 10	18,33,922 0 0	
2. Extraordinary .	28,19,000	14,34,225 10 3	28,85,977 0 0	
TOTAL .	46,35,197	32,11,057 15 1	47,19,899 0 0	
CLOSING BALANCE .	4,05,499	25,63,602 5 0	2,55,323 14 5	

CUSTOMS.

12. Seth Nemi Chand, Customs Officer, was appointed Nazim of Suratgarh during the year, and was succeeded by Kaniraj Bhairondan, late Nazim of Sujangarh. The receipts during the year amounted to R6,56,287-14-6

* R. 8,10,824 as erroneously shown in the report for 1898-99.

against *R8,11,410-3-9 in the previous year. The falling off is due to slackness of trade on account of famine. The expenditure during the year amounted to R57,121-11-3 against R61,617-8-9 in the preceding year.

IRRIGATION.

13. The area irrigated during the year in the Mirzawala Tahsil by the Sirhind Canal amounted to 226 bighas. In the Bahadran Tahsil five villages received small quantities of water for irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal. The Ghaggar Canals gave even less water for irrigation than in the previous year. For the kharif crop 14,741 bighas received their first supply, but for want of further irrigation the crops withered and died. For the rabi cultivation no water was received. The decrease in the area irrigated by these canals during the year amounts to 9,734 bighas when compared with that irrigated in the previous year.

LAND REVENUE.

14. Of the total demand, amounting to R8,02,550-13-3, only R3,54,279-10-0 were collected. The percentage of collection to demand was 44.14 against

89.93 in the previous year. The marked decrease in the collections is due to famine. Of the arrears of past years, amounting to R1,20,244-6, R12,236-1-3 have been realized, whilst R2,839-12-9 have been written off. The irrigation demand during the year amounted to R24,545-4-6, of which R3,749-15-9 have been collected. The demand under Abkari, Excise, Saltpetre, etc., was R17,405-1-9, of which R15,160-8-6 have been recovered. Owing to famine the receipts under Abkari and Excise have fallen off.

JUDICIAL.

15. The following table gives the result of the working of the Courts during the year :—

COURTS.	Cases.	Pending on 31st March 1899.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of	Pending on 1st April 1900.
State Council	Civil .	15	180	195	189	6
	Criminal .	2	115	117	116	1
	Revenue .	6	15	21	18	3
Appellate Court	Civil .	72	419	491	445	46
	Criminal .	18	289	307	286	21
	Revenue .	2	26	28	24	4
Nizamats on appellate side.	Civil .	24	258	282	263	19
	Criminal .	5	70	75	69	6
	Revenue .	5	25	30	28	2
Nizamats, Tahsils, Honorary Magistrate, and Revenue Office.	Civil .	229	2,214	2,443	2,219	224
	Criminal .	66	2,267	2,333	2,241	92
	Revenue .	355	989	1,294	1,178	121
	TOTAL .	799	6,817	7,616	7,071	545

NOTE.—His Highness the Maharaja's Court has been struck off this year.

The total number of cases for disposal was 7,616, of which 7,071 were decided during the year and 545 remained pending. In the previous year the number of cases for decision was 9,525, of which 8,717 were disposed of and 808 remained on the file at the close of the year. The percentage of decisions in the year under report amounts to 91.53 against 91.51 in the previous year. The number of cases instituted during the year was 6,817 against 8,605 in the previous year. The decrease has occurred chiefly in the civil suits, and is due to there being less litigation on account of famine. There is a slight increase on the criminal side which is due to the more frequent occurrence, on account of scarcity, of petty thefts.

CRIMINAL CASES.

16. There were 2,389 criminal cases including 72 pending at the close of the previous year. Of this, 2,293 were disposed of and 96 remained pending. Convictions were secured in 1,215 cases, and of the 4,336 persons arrested, 2,113 were convicted, 1,882 released, 13 absconded, 192 transferred and 196 remained under trial. The average of convictions to disposals was 53.00 per cent. against 48.79 per cent. in the previous year. Property to the value of R14,674-15-6 and 1,202 head of cattle were plundered, of which property worth R7,357-9-6 and 925 head of cattle were recovered, the percentage of recoveries being 50.40 and 76.95 respectively against 33.91 and 62.39 in the previous year. The number of heinous criminal cases investigated, including those pending at the close of the year, was 106 involving 215 persons, against 76 cases and 127 persons in 1898-99. Of the 215 persons concerned 119 were convicted, 49 discharged, 2 escaped or died, 6 were transferred to other Courts, and 39 remained under trial at the close of the year. No capital punishment was inflicted during the year. The above figures show improvement which is

especially satisfactory in a famine year and is attributed to the commendable working of the police.

CIVIL CASES:

17. There were 2,448 original suits and 963 appeals during the year. In 1898-99 the numbers were 4,305 and 1,112 respectively. The decrease is due to the prevalence of famine. In the Nazim's Courts there were 282 appeals from the decisions of Tahsildars. Of these 153 were confirmed, 58 reversed, 47 modified, 5 transferred and 19 remained pending. The number of appeals filed in the Appeal Court was 486. Of these, the judgments of the Lower Courts were upheld in 254 cases, reversed in 132 and modified in 54. Of the remaining 46 cases, 1 was transferred and 45 remained pending. There were 195 appeals to the Council. The decisions of the Lower Courts were upheld in 141 cases, reversed in 29, modified in 19, while 6 remained pending at the close of the year.

REVENUE CASES.

18. There were 1,294 cases for settlement including 355 pending at the close of the last year. Of these 1,173 were decided and 121 remained on the file at the close of the year. Of the 79 appeal cases filed during the year in the various courts of the State, 70 were disposed of and 9 remained pending at the close of the year.

HONORARY MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

19. There were 839 cases for disposal, of which 782 were decided during the year leaving 57 pending.

DISPENSARIES.

20. The whole of the Dispensaries, excepting those at Sardarshahr and Rajgarh, which were visited by Assistant Surgeon Ajudhia Pati, were inspected by Major Robinson, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Bikaner, in the course of his annual tour. A female Hospital Assistant, trained at the expense of the Darbar, having qualified herself, has been posted to the Churu Hospital. During the ensuing year His Highness hopes to start a female hospital in Bikaner city, under a qualified Lady Doctor, for the treatment of *pardanashin* women.

One thousand eight hundred and ninety in-patients, and 85,248 out-patients were treated at the several hospitals during the year, against 1,669 in and 73,253 out-patients in 1898-99. Nine hundred and ten major and 6,637 minor operations were performed during the year against 514 major and 5,335 minor operations in the preceding year. There has thus been an appreciable increase in the number of patients treated as well as in the number of the operations, notably major operations, performed during the year. Excellent work continues to be done at the Bhagwandass' Hospital in Bikaner. The number of in-door patients rose during the year from 767 to 900 and the out-door from 16,575 to 19,035. There was also a marked increase in the number of operations performed, the major operations having risen from 261 to 503 and the minor from 1,820 to 2,124. In addition to this 120 cases of cataracts were treated, of which the operations in 116 cases were performed by the Civil Surgeon himself. The palace and the agency dispensaries and the out-lying hospitals continue to do good work, especially the hospital at Churu which is stated to have made rapid progress under the management of Assistant Surgeon Ajudhia Pati. Great credit for the good results obtained in the Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year is due to Major Robinson, I.M.S., who, owing to his pleasant manners and hard and skilled work, has become very popular and won the good will of all in Bikaner. The expenditure during the year under this head amounted to Rs1,623.

VACCINATION.

21. The number of operations performed during the year was 29,494 against 26,543 in 1898-99. Of the number vaccinated 19,016 were inspected.

A very large amount of work was done in the famine camps, the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated being 13,167 and 4,729, respectively. Isolated cases of small-pox occurred in some of the camps, chiefly among the recently returned emigrants, but the disease did not spread further. The expenditure during the year, including travelling allowance, amounted to Rs. 2,570.

PLAGUE.

22. So far no plague cases have occurred anywhere within the State. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-eight persons were detained, 1,672 disinfected and 566 observed during the year.

SANITATION.

23. The work of sanitation in the city continues to improve steadily. Considerable attention has been given to the protection of wells with a view to guard against the water being fouled. Owing to scanty rainfall no tank water was available during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

24. The following table gives the number of births and deaths in the Bikaner city as registered in the year under report as well as those registered in 1898-99:—

NAME OF PLACE AND YEAR.		Population according to Census of 1891.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.									
			Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Cholera.	Small-Pox.	Fever.	Diarrhoea, Dysen- tery.	Snake bites.	Injuries.	All others.	TOTAL.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	
1898.																
Bikaner city.	{ Inside walls	39,282	580	552	1,132	28.82	...	...	724	1	...	2	2	729	18.56
	{ Outside walls	16,958	198	161	359	21.17	...	...	74	...	...	2	10	86	5.07
TOTAL		56,240	778	713	1,491	26.51	...	...	798	1	...	4	12	815	13.49
1899.																
Bikaner city.	{ Inside walls	39,282	803	735	1,538	39.15	...	...	1,482	4	...	...	16	1,502	38.24
	{ Outside walls	16,958	257	183	440	25.95	...	...	118	19	...	..	29	166	9.79
TOTAL		56,240	1,060	918	1,978	35.17	...	...	1,600	23	...	...	45	1,668	29.66

Endeavours are being made to obtain returns of births and deaths from all municipal towns.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

25. There was no epidemic of small-pox or any other disease during the year except an outbreak of cholera at Rajgarh from which there were 100 deaths out of 198 cases. The disease was imported from Hissar. In April and May measles prevailed throughout the State, and in October, November and December severe diarrhoea and dysentery were prevalent in most of the large towns.

JAILS.

26. The good record of the Central Jail in Bikaner was equal to former years. Recently it has been somewhat overcrowded on account of crimes due to scarcity. The daily average sick-rate was 8 per 1,000 of strength, and the death-rate 13.10 per 1,000, both higher than the last year, but still considerably below the average of other Jails. The prevailing scarcity and the poor

condition of the convicts, many of whom are only fit to go to hospital on admission, and the high average age of the prisoners are the main causes of the increase. By the transfer to Jaipur of the Native Superintendent, Rai Sahib Babu Hera Singh, the Jail has sustained a great loss. There were 10 lunatics on the 1st January 1899 and 14 were admitted during the year. Of these 11 were discharged, leaving 13 on the 31st December 1899.

The Jails at Reni and Sujangarh are in good order, but in consequence of the famine both were overcrowded. For want of a market and from the fact of the prisoners being all short-term convicts, it has not been found to make these Jails profitable. The Jail at Suratgarh is being practically rebuilt, and some minor manufactures are being attempted there.

INFANTICIDE.

27. There were no cases of infanticide during the year.

MAIL ROBBERY.

28. No cases occurred under this head during the year.

CRIME AND POLICE.

29. The number of dakaitis committed during the year was 13 against 7 in the previous year. The increase is due partly to the prevalence of famine and partly to the operation of a band of outlaws now no longer in existence. The dakaiti cases have been satisfactorily worked out by the Police, and a large number of the offenders have been arrested and suitably punished. A singularly cruel case of dakaiti occurred in the village of Maniwali in the Mirzawala Tahsil, in which 12 Sikhs from the Punjab, armed with swords and guns, burnt one of their victims with torches so severely that he died in a few days' time. Great credit is due to Munshi Lalji Mal, Tahsildar of Mirzawala, and Deputy Inspector Khusal Sing, of the Bikaner Police, who promptly followed up and captured the dakaitis, who have been tried and convicted in the Sessions Court and are now awaiting the orders of the Darbar. In September two notorious dakaitis, named Kishen Sing and Deo Sing, were captured by a party of the Bikaner Camel Corps but died of wounds received while resisting the sowars. Of the 23 persons arrested in connection with dakaitis committed in previous years, 21 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The Police under the superintendence of Munshi Abdul Samadkhan have done excellent work during the year, and their efforts in tracing offenders and preventing the occurrence of serious crime has been attended with great success which is all the more praiseworthy in a famine year. His Highness the Maharaja has given particular attention to this Department which is under his direct control.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

30. During my tour in January and February 1900, I inspected the criminal tribes on my line of march and found that the rules were very carelessly observed and the registers badly kept. This was pointed out to the Darbar who have since issued strict orders to secure the observance of the rules and regulations for the control and supervision of Baories and other criminal tribes. Since the withdrawal of the Deputy Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department the duties of the Matamid have been discharged by the Superintendent of the State Police, Munshi Abdus Samad Khan. Arrangements have been made for the employment of Baories and other criminal tribes on famine relief works, and orders have been issued that their movements should be strictly watched.

PUBLIC WORKS.

31. The grant under this head for the year, including gardens and wells was Rs 16,929, but the expenditure actually incurred amounted to Rs 20,711-7-8.

against Rs. 3,87,113-12-6 in the previous year. Owing to financial difficulties due to the prevalence of famine, some of the less important works had to be postponed, but a sum larger than what was estimated had to be spent on coal required for the wells. Good progress was made during the year in the construction of the new palace for His Highness. The following works have been carried on wholly or in part by famine labour :—

(1) *Diversion of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway from Gharsisar to Surpura via Palana.*—This important work which is destined to serve the Palana Colliery was started on the 25th October. The work is now nearly finished to Desnok, and the whole earthwork will probably be finished in the early part of June.

(2) *New city wall.*—This wall is in the shape of a rectangular parallelogram on the north side of the city parallel to the Gajner Road. It is 8,162 feet long, 20 feet high and 8 feet broad, and will, when complete, enclose 5,050,525 square feet of ground, but there is very small prospect of it being so much as half completed before the arrival of the monsoon. It is expected that the Seths and others at present residing in the city will buy up the land for building purposes to relieve the present congestion in the city as no new building sites are available.

The pumping machinery of two wells at Bikaner has been improved and two Worthington Direct Acting Steam Pumps have been erected during the year, one at Gajner, and the other at the Ratansagar well in Bikaner.

Roads.—Since the commencement of the famine all repairs to road, including repairs of the 13 miles of the Gajner Road, have been done by famine labour.

RAILWAY.

32. No further length of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway has been opened. Platelaying and ballasting have been carried on for 26 miles beyond Dulmera, and earthwork is practically complete up to Bhatinda. Materials for the remainder of the Suratgarh Section will be available shortly, but with the exception of 25,000 sleepers no materials for the Bhatinda Section have been ordered. Rolling stock for the entire line has been ordered and partly paid for.

Palana Colliery siding.—This siding, which is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, has been completed and used for coal traffic since the 26th of June.

Diversion of the Main line between Surpura and Bikaner.—The survey and project estimates have been completed and the greater part of the earthwork thrown up as a famine work.

Revenue.—The gross earnings on the open line were Rs. 1,74,300 against Rs. 1,60,495 in the previous year. The working expenses were Rs. 74,200 against Rs. 70,845 in 1898-99. The net earnings for the year was Rs. 1,00,100 which represents 4.95 per cent. of the capital cost.

There was an unusually heavy traffic in food-grains on the line south of Bikaner, but the general results suffered owing to the inclusion of the Palana siding and the Bikaner-Dulmera accounts. The traffic on these lengths was scarcely sufficient to pay expenses, and until the line is completed to Bhatinda no return can be expected on capital invested on the part north of Bikaner.

COAL.

33. The Palana Colliery has worked satisfactorily. The receipts derived from the sale of coal during the year exceeded those of the preceding year by Rs. 16,966-15-3. The detailed report of the Executive Engineer on the working of the Colliery has not yet been received.

EDUCATION.

34. Education is well provided in the State, especially in Bikaner. The total expenditure under this head during the year including the expenses of the Mayo College amounted to Rs. 22,556-12-4 against Rs. 21,666-0-6 in the previous year.

The Darbar High School.—The number of boys on the roll on the 31st March 1900 was 520 against 509 in the previous year the average daily attendance being 400 against 422 in the preceding year. The decrease in attendance is due to the general vaccination of the boys who stayed away from the school on that account for some weeks. Five boys appeared for the English Middle Class Examination, of whom 4 passed, and of the 2 boys who went up for the Entrance Examination, 1 was successful. The results of the examination are highly creditable to the school and its Head Master, Babu Kampta Pershad, B.A.

Walter Nobles School.—There were 36 boys at the end of last year; 10 were admitted and 6 withdrawn during the year, leaving 40 boys on the roll at the close of the year. The Rajput Sardars have evinced increased appreciation of the advantages of education by sending their sons to the school to be educated.

Besides the progress made by the boys of the schools in their lessons, there has been a great improvement in their athletic exercises. At the Rajputana School sports held at Ajmer one of the boys of the High School was awarded a prize in pole jumping while the Nobles School team won, among other prizes, two silver challenge cups for Football and Tug-of-war.

District Schools.—The number of boys on the rolls of the school at the close of the year was 1,337 against 1,374 in the previous year, the average daily attendance being 1,144·08 in the year under report against 1,060·01 in the past year. His Highness the Maharaja and Thakur Hari Sing of Mahajan, Member of Council, in charge of the Education Department, visited the schools falling on their line of march while on their annual tour.

Lady Elgin Girls' School.—The total number of girls on the roll at the close of the year was 115 against 130 in the previous year. The slight decrease is due to the removal of certain girls who were not considered desirable associates for the rest. The average daily attendance was 80·78 against 78·06 in the past year. Most of the girls have learnt needlework and embroidery. An increase was made in the teaching staff by the addition of a mistress during the year.

ARMY.

35. The strength of the State troops and the expenditure incurred thereon during the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 are as follows :—

HEADS.	STRENGTH.		EXPENDITURE.					
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
			R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1. Cavalry . . .	22	210	60,783	1	5	52,155	0	0
2. Infantry . . .	23	165	18,615	1	9	15,986	8	9
3. Artillery . . .	44	44	8,098	2	3	2,572	4	9

The State Cavalry is in charge of Commandant Harnam Singh, late a Resaldar of the Central India Horse, and the State Infantry and Artillery in that of Commandant Din Dayal. The troops have made steady progress in drill and discipline and have been of great help to the State in famine relief work.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

36. The Camel Corps has fully maintained its reputation throughout the year for discipline and good shooting. In September a small party of the Regiment effected the capture of three noted dakaitis, of whom mention has already been made, in paragraph 29. At the Rifle meeting held at Meerut the Regimental team won two of the best matches, *viz.*, the extended order competition, and the marching and shooting match as well as the Nahan Cup against the teams. The men enjoyed good health during the year, and there was also

no sickness among the camels. The Regiment has been provided with a new full dress uniform. The corps was paraded for inspection by the Agent to the Governor General on the 3rd March 1900 and was highly praised. The men have rendered valuable assistance in connection with relief operations, and are still largely employed on famine duty. As a token of their loyalty to the Queen Empress the officers and men of the corps spontaneously subscribed a week's pay towards the Transvaal War Fund. The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the corps during the year was R1,59,727-5-9 against R1,56,744-2-9 in the previous year.

WALTERKRIT HITKARINI SABHA.

37. The Committee continues to work satisfactorily. There were 526 marriages and 67 deaths among the Rajputs during the year, against 646 marriages and 89 deaths in the previous year. Among the Charans there were 63 marriages and 8 deaths against 73 marriages and 6 deaths in the preceding year.

The number of cases in which penalty was incurred for breach of rules was 49 against 13 in the past year.

CAMEL SHOW.

38. Owing to the prevalence of famine the camel show was not held this year.

TOUR.

39. I left Bikaner by rail on the 23rd January 1900 and travelled to Sirsa, whence I marched for the purpose of inspecting famine works through the northern and eastern portions of the State returning to Bikaner *via* Dulmers on the 9th February.

S. F. BAYLEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bikaner.

Appendix I.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat, Tahsil Courts, and Honorary Magistrate's Courts (Civil side) of the Bikaner State for the year 1899-1900.

Serial Number.	NATURE OF CASES.	INSTITUTED.			DISPOSED OF.			Pending on 31st March 1900.	REMARKS.
		Pending on 31st March 1899.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Transferred.		
1	Money transactions . .	192	2,021	2,213	1,369	622	35	187	
2	Settlement of accounts .	3	18	21	3	14	...	4	
3	Disputes regarding houses .	9	52	61	28	19	...	14	
4	Mortgages	3	9	12	4	6	...	2	
5	Proprietary rights . .	3	14	17	3	12	...	2	
6	Rights of pre-emption .	3	3	6	5	...	...	1	
7	Marriage disputes . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Miscellaneous . . .	16	97	113	37	56	6	14	
	TOTAL	229	2,214	2,443	1,449	729	41	224	

Appendix II.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamats and Tahsil Courts (Criminal side) of the Bikaner State for the year ending 31st March 1900.

Serial No.	CRIMES.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1899.	Number of cases instituted.	Totals.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases transferred.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1900.	NUMBER OF PERSONS						Amount of property plundered.	Number of persons plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Number of cattle recovered.	RANSOMS.
									Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Under trial.					
1	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Crulpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dacoity	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Highway robbery	...	83	85	68	3	49	14	146	78	33	17	2	...	...	113	8	9	...	...
6	Cattle theft	...	423	437	376	42	305	19	701	453	178	31	...	...	27	949	3	158	54	...
7	Other thefts	...	1	440	394	36	312	10	806	488	265	41	2	...	10	5,892	12	990	835	...
8	Abortion	...	4	4	3	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Attempt to commit suicide	...	4	4	3	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Grievous hurt	...	15	15	15	...	6	...	22	10	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Salv of children	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Abduction	...	12	13	11	2	3	...	19	6	13	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
14	Escape from lawful custody	...	17	18	16	...	13	2	22	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Counterfeiting coins	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Arsen	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Other offences	47	1,258	1,305	1,209	49	502	47	2,513	990	1,331	85	6	...	101	168	15	21	19	...
	TOTAL	66	2,267	2,393	2,100	141	1,191	92	4,262	2,041	1,848	181	11	...	181	13,408	8	9	917	...
																7,124	7	0	1,180	...

Appendix III.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Revenue side) of the Bikaner State during the year 1899-1900.

Serial No.	NATURE OF CASES.	INSTITUTED.			DISPOSED OF			Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1900.	REMARKS.
		Pending on 31st March 1899.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Settled by Razi-nama.	Dismissed.			
1	Claims to villages	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...
2	Boundary disputes	6	6	12	4	1	6	...	1	
3	Chandbar	5	4	9	2	1	5	1	...	
4	Disputes regarding Raqam	7	165	172	71	28	62	...	11	
5	Divisions of property	1	4	5	...	2	2	...	1	
6	Land disputes	5	29	34	6	7	20	...	1	
7	Settlement of accounts . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
8	Cattle grazing . . . . .	...	15	15	4	...	11	...	...
9	Stray cattle . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Mutation of names . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Zamindari cess	1	4	5	3	...	2	...	...
12	Tanks and wells . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rights in drinking-water . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Claims for subsistence allowance . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Miscellaneous	329	709	1,038	918	1	10	2	•107	
	TOTAL	355	939	1,294	1,008	40	122	9	121	

Appendix V.

Return of Prisoners in the Bikaner Central Jail for the year ending 31st March 1900.

No.	Crime.	For life.	14 years.	13 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1 year.	9 months.	8 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under trial.	Total
1	Murder	36	1	1	3	1	1	5	1	5	2	1	2	2	1	60
2	Dakaiti	4	4	...	15	14	...	9	7	6	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	79
3	Poisoning	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
4	Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
5	Highway robbery	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	7	4	...	...	10	14	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	91
6	Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
8	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
9	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
10	Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	20	6	...	12	...	...	...	...	11
11	Theft of property	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	2
12	Theft of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	28	7	...	36	2	...	...	...	8
13	Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
14	Attempt to commit suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
16	Escaping from lawful custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
17	Sale of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	7	21	25	14	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	7
	TOTAL	41	4	2	20	1	17	18	11	27	16	26	113	88	97	32	66	4	4	8	5	4	51	666

Hindu	Males.	21	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8
Muslim	Males.	21	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	81
Muslim	Females.	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	436
Muslim	Females.	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1432
Muslim	Females.	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	144'000

Total number of deaths : : : : 8
 Number admitted into Hospital : : : : 81,233
 Daily average number of sick : : : : 14,729
 Ratio per thousand on deaths : : : : admission into Hospital : : 14,000

Juvenile prisoners : : : : 3
 Daily average number of prisoners : : : : 662,01
 Conficts and under-trials : : : : 663
 Civil prisoners : : : : 4
 670

Males. : : : : 524
 Females. : : : : 21
 Hindu : : : : 112
 Muhammadan : : : : 9

BIKANER;

}

S. F. BAYLEY, Captain,

Dated 7th May 1900.

Political Agent, Bikaner.

PART III.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER, ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, No. 1648G—47-11, dated Abu, the 21st April 1900.

READ—

Letter No. 238—12, dated the 6th April 1900, from the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, reporting on the Administration of the College for the year 1899-1900.

RESOLUTION.—During the year under review eight boys left the College and four joined, the number being thus reduced on the College rolls from 63 on the 31st March 1899, to 59 on the 31st March 1900. The States remaining unrepresented during the year were the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, Bundi, Dholpur, Karauli and Kishangarh. Four boys came from Native States outside Rajputana.

2. The conduct and general health of the boys are reported to have been excellent. The Agent to the Governor General agrees with the Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, in the opinion that the exceptionally good health enjoyed by the pupils in what has been a year of famine and abnormal sickness reflects great credit on the management and supervision of the Principal.

3. The average daily attendance was 62.61 against 61.64 in the year 1898-99. The daily average number of sick was .72 against .73 in the previous year.

4. The total receipts of the Mayo College Fund amounted to R47,344-3-8, while the total expenditure incurred during the year, including the sum of R846-5-0 paid towards deepening the wells in the Mayo College Park, was R47,708-7-5, leaving a slight deficit of R364-3-9. This reduced the credit balance of the Fund from R8,110-14-11 on the 31st March 1899 to R7,746-11-2 on the 31st March 1900. It is noticed, however, that subscriptions are due from the Udaipur and Partabgarh Darbars for two years and one -year respectively.

5. The Agent to the Governor General's remarks upon the Report submitted by Mr. Thomson, Principal of the Agra College, regarding the annual examination conducted by him in April 1899 have already been communicated in letter No. 2558—35-IV, dated the 14th June 1899 from this Office.

6. The report now under review is satisfactory, and the thanks of the Agent to the Governor General are due to the Principal and his Assistants for their good and useful work, and especially to Colonel Loch for his excellent management and sympathetic treatment of the boys confided to his care.

ORDER.—A copy of this Resolution to be forwarded to the Principal of the Mayo College, for information.

By Order,

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Captain,*

First Assistant to the Agent to the

Governor General in Rajputana.

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER, FOR 1899-1900.

No. 238—12, dated Mayo College, Ajmer, the 6th April 1900.

From—LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM LOCH, A.D.C., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1899-1900.

2. There were 63 boys on the College roll at the end of the year 1898-99. Owing to the new admissions during the year under report being 4 and the withdrawals 8, the number now stands at 59.

NEW ADMISSIONS.

3. The names of the boys admitted during the year are as follows:—

1. Thakur Madan Singh of Dorana, Partabgarh, joined 1st July 1899.
2. Thakur Nahar Singh of Junia, Ajmer, joined 4th August 1899.
3. Thakur Tej Singh of Lunwa, Marwar, joined 14th September 1899.
4. Thakur Fateh Singh of Bhakri, Marwar, joined 24th October 1899.

WITHDRAWALS.

4. The names of the boys who left the College are specified below:—

1. Kanwar Takht Singh of Alsar, Bikaner.
2. Purshotam Rao of Sarola, Kota.
3. Kanwar Ranjit Singh of Kusalgah.
4. Thakur Rai Singh of Satola, Mewar.
5. Maharaj Raghunath Singh of Khandu, Banswara.
6. Thakur Bakhtawar Singh of Jharol, Mewar.
7. Thakur Shimbhu Singh of Sabli, Dungarpur.
8. Thakur Ranjit Singh of Kheosar, Marwar.

DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGE ROLL.

5. The distribution of the College roll is at the present date:—

Ajmer	4	Jhalawar	1
Alwar	2	Kota	9
Banswara	1	Lunawada	1
Bharatpur	3	Manipur	2
Biakner	6	Marwar	11
Dungarpur	2	Mewar	2
Gwalior	1	Partabgarh	3
Jaipur	1	Tonk	6
Jaisalmer	4		

59

STATES UNREPRESENTED AT THE COLLEGE.

6. The following States remain unrepresented:—

Bundi ;	Karauli ; and
Dholpur ;	Kishangarh.

CONDUCT AND HEALTH.

7. The conduct of the boys throughout the year has been deserving of every praise.

Their health has been excellent, and I beg to subscribe *in extenso* a letter to my address from Colonel D. French Mullen, the Civil Surgeon, on this subject:—

“I have the honour to report, for the information of the Local Government, that the health of the students has been unusually good (even for the Mayo College) during the past year. This is the more noteworthy, because the year under report has been extremely unhealthy in Ajmer and Rajputana generally. Small-pox claimed many victims in Ajmer and its vicinity, but owing to the precautions taken by Colonel Loch not a single case occurred amongst the students.

“Colonel Loch was further handicapped by a scanty water supply, owing to the drying up of his wells, and it is a well-known fact that want of water is a most prolific source of illness.

“Colonel Loch deserves all the more credit for getting through such a trying period with a clean bill of health.

“The boys are fine manly young fellows, invariably clean and neat in their persons, and their houses and surroundings are models of sanitation, an example which it is to be hoped they will imitate in their own homes after they leave College.

“Colonel Loch pays the greatest attention to the physical training of the boys, and no trouble is spared by him where their health or benefit is concerned, with what a satisfactory result is patent to everybody.”

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOYS ON COLLEGE ROLL, PRESENT AT COLLEGE, AND SICK.

8. The daily average number on the College Roll has been 62.61 against 61.64 last year, the average number present 52.82 against 52.06, and the daily average number sick .72 against .73, showing an improvement in each of the items enumerated.

RECREATION EXERCISES.

9. Outdoor exercises have, during the year, embraced Cricket, Hockey, and Riding.

Every boy attends the Gymnasium twice or three times a week, and those boys who possess bicycles use them daily.

EXAMINATIONS.

10. The College, was examined by Mr. Thomson, Principal of the Agra College, in April 1899, and his report, with the remarks of the Agent to the Governor General, is attached to this report.

DRAWING CLASS.

11. The Drawing Class was examined by Mr. F. St. G. Manners Smith, Executive Engineer, Ajmer Provincial Division, and his report was forwarded to your office under cover of my letter No. 278—21, dated 27th April 1899, and a copy is herewith attached for ready reference.

The number of boys in the class is the same as last year, *viz.*, 12.

CLASSES AND STUDIES.

12. The number of pupils and the subjects taught in the various classes of the College are given in the statement attached to this report.

PUBLIC WORKS.

13. The expenditure on Imperial Works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,855-2-2, against Rs. 2,354-14-7, showing an increase of Rs. 500-3-7.

14. The expenditure on Contributional Works has been R8,424-9-9 against R8,347-1-10, showing the small increase of R77-7-11.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLEGE FUND.

15. The following is a condensed statement of the College Fund :—

	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance in the Ajmer Treasury on 31st March 1899	8,110	14	11
<i>Less</i> —Paid for deepening wells in the Mayo College Park as sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor General in his First Assistant's letter No. 1775—39, dated 27th April 1899	846	5	0
Balance	7,264	9	11
Receipts during the year	47,344	3	8
TOTAL	54,608	13	7
Expenditure during the year	46,862	2	5
Balance in Ajmer Treasury on 31st March 1900	7,746	11	2

RECEIPTS.

16. The total receipts during the year, amounting to R47,344-3-8 against R45,006-8-9, show an increase of R2,337-10-11:—

RECEIPTS.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference + Increase — Decrease.
	<i>R</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i>	<i>R</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i>	<i>R</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i>
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds amounting to R7,84,200	25,488 2 0	25,488 2 0	...
Government Contribution	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	...
Contribution from Udaipur	...	...	...
" Jaipur	...	2,969 10 6	+2,969 10 6
" Bikaner	593 15 0	593 15 0	...
" Bharatpur	593 15 0	593 15 0	...
" Karauli	178 3 0	178 3 0	...
" Alwar	415 12 0	415 12 0	...
" Tonk	...	118 12 3	+118 12 3
" Sirohi	59 6 3	59 6 3	...
" Partabgarh	...	118 12 6	+118 12 6
" Jaisalmer	36 0 0	36 0 0	...
Book, Play and Medical Fund Subscriptions	3,000 0 0	2,850 0 0	—150 0 0
Drawing Class Fees	1,610 0 0	1,400 0 0	—210 0 0
Conservancy and Garden Produce	935 0 9	388 5 2	—546 11 7
Other Receipts	96 2 9	133 6 0	+37 3 3
TOTAL	45,006 8 9	47,344 3 8	+2,337 10 11

The Udaipur State has not paid its contribution for the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

Two years' contribution has been received from the Jaipur and Tonk States.

The Partabgarh State has paid its contribution for 1898-99, but the contribution for 1899-1900 is still due.

The subscriptions to the Book, Play and Medical Fund have been received from 57 boys against 60 boys in the last year.

The large decrease under Conservancy and Garden Produce is entirely due to the scarce rainfall during the year under report.

EXPENDITURE.

17. The total expenditure during the year amounted to R46,862-2-5 against R46,173-15-7, and shows an increase of R688-2-10:—

EXPENDITURE.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference + Increase — Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
<i>Salaries and Establishments.</i>			
Principal	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal	979 1 3	916 15 9	—62 1 6
Head Master	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	.....
Allowance to Head Master for teaching Drawing	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master	196 14 11	366 12 9	+169 13 10
Masters and Teachers	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	.....
Personal Allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	480 0 0	480 0 0	.....
Drill Masters	920 0 0	955 0 1	+35 0 1
Clerks	1,050 0 0	1,260 0 0	+210 0 0
Servants	1,152 0 0	1,233 7 10	+81 7 10
Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,397 7 0	2,349 9 3	—47 13 9
Book, Play and Medical Establishment .	1,089 1 6	1,097 15 9	+8 14 3
Local Allowance to Hospital Assistant .	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....
Police Guard	454 8 0	480 8 0	+26 0 0
<i>Contingent charges.</i>			
Stationery	191 7 10	193 0 5	+1 8 7
Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	79 2 0	500 3 9	+421 1 9
Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	1,198 7 4	1,139 11 9	—58 11 7
Book, Play and Medical Stores	1,999 15 7	1,999 13 9	—0 1 10
Library	368 5 8	296 5 5	—72 0 3
Pension and Absentee Charges	824 0 0	824 0 0	.....
Miscellaneous	686 14 3	696 11 11	+9 13 8
Prizes and Rewards	356 10 3	321 14 0	—34 12 3
Honorarium to Examiners	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
TOTAL	46,173 15 7	46,862 2 5	+688 2 10

The exchange compensation allowance to the Principal and Head Master has been paid according to the sanctioned rates.

The increase under head, "Clerks" is due to an allowance of Rs 5 per mensem having been sanctioned to the Local Funds Clerk in the Ajmer Treasury and to the employment of the College Cashier during the whole year.

The increase under "Servants" is due to compensation for dearness of grain having been sanctioned.

The increase under head, "Purchase and repairs of furniture" is mainly due to the purchase of durries for class rooms.

Under head, "Conservancy of garden and grounds" there has been a large decrease owing to the expenses connected with cutting, removing and stacking grass in the park not having been incurred, but at the same time a considerable sum has been spent in the purchase of grass and fodder for the bullocks.

SERVICES OF STAFF.

18. The Educational staff have performed their duties both conscientiously and satisfactorily at all times, and I am much indebted to them for their services, especially to Mr. Sherring, the Head Master, for his ever ready help both in and out of the class room.

I also owe a debt of gratitude to the several house guardians, the Riding Master and the Hospital Assistant, as well as to my office establishment, for the good work they have done throughout the year.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Lient.-Colonel,*
Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer.

Appendix I.
Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Mayo College, Ajmer, during 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

PARTICULARS.	Estimated receipts, 1899-1900.	Actual receipts, 1899-1900.	Estimated receipts, 1900-1901.	PARTICULARS.	Estimated expendi- ture, 1899-1900.	Actual expenditure, 1899-1900.	Estimated expendi- ture, 1900-1901.
RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
INTEREST ON ENDOWMENT AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS AMOUNTING TO RS.73,420				SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT.			
TOTAL				Principal			
Government Contribution				Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal			
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIVE STATES AND PRIVATE PERSONS.				Head Master			
From Udaipur				Allowance to Head Master for teaching Drawing			
" Jaipur				Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master			
" Bikaner				Masters and Teachers			
" Bharatpur				Personal Allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi			
" Karauli				Drill Masters			
" Alwar				Clerks			
" Tonk				Servants			
" Sirohi				Conservancy and Garden Establishment			
" Partabgarh				Book, Play and Medical Establishment			
" Jaisalmer				Local Allowance to Hospital Assistant			
Book, Play, and Medical Fund Subscriptions				Allowance to Medical Officer			
Drawing Class Fees				Police Guard			
TOTAL				TOTAL			
MISCELLANEOUS.				CONTINGENT CHARGES.			
Conservancy and Garden Produce				Stationery			
Other Receipts				Purchase and Repairs of Furniture			
TOTAL				Conservancy of Garden and Grounds			
GRAND TOTAL				Book, Play and Medical Stores			
				Library			
				Pension and Absentee charges			
				Miscellaneous			
				Prizes and Rewards			
				Honorarium to Examiners			
				TOTAL			
				GRAND TOTAL			

The exchange compensation allowance to the Principal and Head Master has been paid according to the sanctioned rates.

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WILLIAM LOCH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Mayo College, Ajmer, during 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

PARTICULARS.	Estimated receipts, 1899-1900.	Actual receipts, 1899-1900.	Estimated receipts, 1900-1901.	PARTICULARS.	Estimated expendi- ture, 1899-1900.	Actual expenditure, 1899-1900.	Estimated expendi- ture, 1900-1901.
RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds amounting to Rs. 7,34,200	Rs. 25,488 2 0	Rs. 25,488 2 0	Rs. 25,488 2 0	SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT.	Rs. 15,000 0 0	Rs. 15,000 0 0	Rs. 15,000 0 0
TOTAL	25,488 2 0	25,488 2 0	25,488 2 0	Principal	1,500 0 0	916 15 9	1,500 0 0
Government Contribution	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIVE STATES AND PRIVATE PERSONS.				Head Master	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
From Udaipur	1,187 13 9	2,969 10 6	1,187 13 9	Allowance to Head Master for teaching Drawing	400 0 0	366 12 9	600 0 0
" Jaipur	1,484 13 3	593 15 0	1,484 13 3	Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0
" Bikaner	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0	Masters and Teachers	480 0 0	480 0 0	480 0 0
" Bharatpur	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0	Personal Allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	960 0 0	955 0 1	960 0 0
" Karauli	178 3 0	415 12 0	178 3 0	Drill Masters	1,280 0 0	1,283 7 10	1,150 0 0
" Alwar	415 12 0	118 12 6	415 12 0	Clerks	1,160 0 0	2,349 9 3	2,410 0 0
" Tonk	59 6 3	118 12 3	59 6 3	Servants	2,410 0 0	1,097 15 9	1,090 0 0
" Sirahi	59 6 3	118 12 6	59 6 3	Conservancy and Garden Establishment	1,090 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
" Parabgarh	118 12 6	36 0 0	118 12 6	Book, Play and Medical Establishment	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
" Jaisalmer	36 0 0	2,950 0 0	36 0 0	Local Allowance to Hospital Assistant	455 0 0	480 8 0	455 0 0
Book, Play, and Medical Fund Subscriptions	3,500 0 0	1,400 0 0	3,500 0 0	Police Guard	41,205 0 0	40,640 5 5	41,405 0 0
Drawing Class Fee	1,500 0 0	21,334 6 6	1,500 0 0	TOTAL			
TOTAL	21,788 1 0	21,334 6 6	21,298 1 0	CONTINGENT CHARGES.			
MISCELLANEOUS.				Stationery	200 0 0	198 0 5	200 0 0
Conservancy and Garden Produce	1,200 0 0	388 5 2	1,200 0 0	Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	500 0 0	500 3 9	100 0 0
Other Receipts	100 0 0	133 6 0	100 0 0	Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	1,500 0 0	1,139 11 9	1,500 0 0
TOTAL	1,300 0 0	521 11 2	1,300 0 0	Book, Play and Medical Stores	2,000 0 0	1,999 13 9	2,000 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	48,576 3 0	47,344 3 8	48,086 3 0	Library	400 0 0	296 5 5	400 0 0
				Pension and Absentee charges	820 0 0	824 0 0	820 0 0
				Miscellaneous	700 0 0	696 11 11	700 0 0
				Prizes and Rewards	500 0 0	321 14 0	500 0 0
				Honorarium to Examiners	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
				TOTAL	6,870 0 0	6,221 13 0	6,470 0 0
				GRAND TOTAL	48,075 0 0	46,862 2 5	47,875 0 0

Appendix II.

Statement showing the number of pupils and the subjects taught in the various classes in the Mayo College Ajmer, during the year 1899-1900.

Classes.	Number of pupils.	SUBJECTS.
College class .	2	English ; Science (Domestic Economy, Sanitary Science, and Political Economy) ; Second language (Persian), and Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid and Mensuration).
First class .	3	English : General knowledge ; Second language (Sanskrit) ; Arithmetic ; History and Geography.
Second class .	5	English : General knowledge ; Second language (Sanskrit or Persian) ; Arithmetic ; History and Geography.
Third class .	9	English : General knowledge ; Second language (Sanskrit or Persian) ; Arithmetic ; History and Geography.
Fourth class .	10	English : General knowledge ; Second language (Sanskrit and Hindi or Persian and Urdu) ; Arithmetic ; History and Geography.
Fifth class .	7	English ; General knowledge ; Second language (Sanskrit and Hindi or Persian and Urdu) ; Arithmetic ; History and Geography.
Sixth class .	8	English : General knowledge ; Second language (Hindi or Urdu) ; Arithmetic ; History and Geography.
Seventh class .	15	English : General knowledge ; Second language (Hindi or Urdu) ; Arithmetic ; and Geography.
TOTAL .	59	

AJMER ;
The 6th April 1900.

}

WILLIAM LOCH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer.

INSPECTION REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER.

No. 2538-G., dated Abu, the 16th June 1900.

From—CAPTAIN A. D. BANNERMAN, First Asst. Agent to the Gov. Genl., Rajputana,
To—The Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 362, dated the 7th June 1900, submitting a Report drawn up by Mr. A. Thomson, Principal of the Agra College, on his recent examination of the students at the Mayo College on the 23rd and 24th April last.

2. The report is interesting, and shows that the standard of education has been well maintained. Physical exercises appear also to have received their full share of attention, and Mr. Thomson's remarks on the skill of the shooting team must be gratifying to the Principal. It is satisfactory to read that the boys have improved in their quickness at Arithmetic, in which they were found deficient last year.

It is hoped that a similar improvement will be reported next year in their Vernacular writing, a most desirable accomplishment.

The report generally is very creditable to Colonel Loch, and affords good evidence of the care and supervision he bestows on the boys in and out of the class-room.

3. I am to request that the Report (herewith returned) may be printed as usual, and that 50 copies may be supplied to this office for distribution and record.

INSPECTION REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER.

I examined this College on the 23rd and 24th April 1900, and found the students arranged as follows :—

	Registered.	Present.
Advanced or College Class	2	2
First Class	3	3
Second „	5	4
Third „	9	8
Fourth „	10	10
Fifth „	7	7
Sixth „	8	7
Seventh „	15	15
TOTAL	59	56

COLLEGE CLASS.

Have read the whole of the *Citizen of India* and *King Solomon's Mines*. They read distinctly and explain well. They also showed a sound knowledge of *Grammar*. They wrote *Dictation* smartly, their penmanship was fair, and their spelling always correct.

In *Science* they have read 156 pages of Mrs. Fawcett's *Political Economy*. I took them on the subject of Division of Labour, and I found they had studied the subject carefully and intelligently.

In *Persian* they are well advanced, one having read 167 pages of the *Sikandar Nama* and several of Urfi's *Qasidas*. The other reads a somewhat different though almost as difficult course. It would save time and encourage the students if they read the same course throughout.

In *Mathematics* I gave them a good many miscellaneous questions in Arithmetic and Mensuration, and their working was quick and accurate. In this subject there has been great improvement during the past year.

This class has been very thoroughly taught, but I should have been glad to see more students in it.

FIRST CLASS.

In *English* they have read the *Citizen of India*. They read distinctly and explain intelligently. Writing to *Dictation* smart, with fairly good penmanship and correct spelling.

They have read Paul Bert's First Book of *Science*. I took them on the general properties of matter and the construction and use of the barometer and thermometer. They showed an intelligent knowledge of the subject, and were well acquainted with the use of instruments.

In *Sanskrit* they have read the Sanskrit Shiksha. The course is rather short, but they know it well, and they have also a good knowledge of Grammar.

In *Arithmetic* they have gone over the whole subject, and their working is quick and accurate—better than I have found it in previous years.

In *History* they have read the whole of the History of India and England to the time of Henry VI. I took them on the Moghal Period, and found they had read the subject with interest, and knew it well.

Geography—South America. They are well acquainted with the leading features of this Continent, and their maps are well drawn.

SECOND CLASS.

In *English* they have read the *Citizen of India* and the College Poetry Book. I took the Pied Piper, which they recited and explained very well, and evidently entered into the humour of the piece. Writing to *Dictation* smart, with correct spelling.

The *Sanskrit* course read is rather short, but they know it well, and have a fair knowledge of Grammar.

Those who take *Persian* have read 95 pages of the Entrance Course. They read fluently and translate correctly, both into English and Urdu.

Arithmetic.—Interest and Percentages. They understand the subject and work correctly, but they are still rather slow.

History.—India under British rule and England to the time of Richard I. Their knowledge is not yet very accurate.

Geography.—North America. They have a good knowledge of the leading features of the Continent. The outline of their maps is good, but the printing might be neater.

THIRD CLASS.

In *English* they have read the Orient Reader No. IV, and the College Poetry Book. They read distinctly and explain and translate correctly. In writing to *Dictation* their penmanship is fairly neat, and their spelling is always correct. This subject has been well attended to during the past year.

In *Sanskrit* they have read 41 pages Rijupath. The amount of work is rather small, but it has been well done.

In *Persian* they have read the Iqd-i-Gul, and the Iqd-i-Manzum, and read and translate fairly. But here also I think they might have done more work in the course of a year.

Arithmetic.—Proportion. They not only understand the subject thoroughly, but work quickly and correctly. In this subject there has been decided progress during the past year.

In *Geography* they have a good knowledge of Africa, and I hope in future all will be trained to finish one or two maps as Samandar Singh has finished his. The other maps are fair, but Samandar Singh's are particularly good.

FOURTH CLASS.

Have read the *Orient Reader No. III*, and read, translate and recite correctly.

In *Sanskrit, Hindi* and *Persian* the courses read are short, too short I think, but the work has been well done. In writing to *Dictation* the work is extremely slow, both in Urdu and Hindi, but it is correct. This subject deserves more attention, for it is of great importance that they should be able to carry on correspondence in the Vernacular easily.

In *Arithmetic* they have been learning Vulgar Fractions, and not only understand the subject well, but solve questions quickly and accurately.

They have a good knowledge of the *Geography* of Europe, and some have finished their maps neatly, others are rather rough, though the outline is correct.

FIFTH CLASS.

Orient Reader No. II.—Reading distinct and Translation correct. *Paul Bert's First Book of Science*, 82 pages. This has been read carefully, and is well understood.

In *Hindi* I think they have read too little. Their writing to *Dictation* is fairly neat, but very slow. It would take most of them a day to write an ordinary Hindi letter. This is a subject of such importance that I think it should receive more attention.

In *Arithmetic* they have gone over the compound rules and work quickly and correctly. Arithmetic has been very well taught indeed.

In *Geography* they have a fair knowledge of the chief features of Asia, and their maps are as good as can be expected from so young a class.

SIXTH CLASS.

Orient Reader No. I.—Reading distinct and translation correct. Copy books fairly well written.

Hindi Third Reader, 35 pages.—Reading and explanation good, but writing to *Dictation* only moderate, and far too slow. The writing is neater than it was last year, but it is still very slow, and much more practice is required.

In *Arithmetic* they have gone over the simple and compound rules and work quickly and accurately. A good foundation has been laid here.

They have a fair knowledge of the outlines of *Indian Geography*, and their maps are as good as can be expected from beginners.

SEVENTH CLASS.

This class consists of three sections, as the boys have joined at different times, are still at somewhat different stages, and are just being worked into a uniform class. In *English* 9 have finished or almost finished the *Orient Primer*, and will form a very nice 6th Class next year.

They all use *Hindi*, and though there are wider difference here than in English, they could work together easily.

In *Arithmetic* they have learned Addition and Subtraction, and in *Geography* the definitions. They also understand the meaning of a map.

As I have already said, we have here as good material for a 6th Class of nine as any teacher could wish, and the other six can be gradually worked up.

On Monday afternoon I had an opportunity of seeing their *Physical Exercises*, viz., 1st *Shooting*, 2nd *Riding*, and 3rd *Gymnastics*.

The *Shooting* is better than last year, and can hardly now be improved. A single student may sometimes be found who will shoot better than any one now present, but it is not probable that a better team of ten can ever be brought together.

Riding has always been bold and neat, and it is as good as ever.

The *Gymnastic Exercises* are more advanced than last year, and the confidence of the boys in themselves is admirable. I did not notice a sign of doubt or hesitation in even the smallest.

On Tuesday afternoon I examined their *Drawings*. The studies are judiciously selected, the outlines clear and firm, and the shading neat and accurate. I would here offer a suggestion, *viz.*, that some of the more advanced should now have a course of Model Drawing, and then be set to draw the simpler objects around them. This exercise would prove interesting and call out the power of careful observation, which I take to be the chief object of these Drawing lessons.

Speaking generally, I may say good work has been done during the past year. In no respect has there been any falling off, while in some respects there has been marked improvement. For instance, the knowledge of *Arithmetic* is more accurate and the working of examples much quicker. In *writing to Dictation in English* the work is neater and quicker, and maps are generally better finished. The only subject with which I am not satisfied is *writing to Dictation in the Vernacular*. This is slow and stiff, and the boys are quite unable to carry on their correspondence in either Hindi or Urdu, a most important subject, and deserving of every attention.

I would suggest that two new maps be prepared, 1st of the Mayo College Grounds, and 2nd of Ajmer and neighbourhood, and that these be not hung on the wall but laid flat on a table in the natural position, *i. e.*, the north of the map to the north, etc. A little practice on these would make the boys grasp the meaning of maps, and to read a map is the foundation of Geography.

I may notice two painful circumstances which need not be overlooked, though they are beyond human control—1st, while I was in Ajmer one of the young Chiefs was suddenly carried off by death; 2nd, the prolonged and severe drought has burned up all grass and flowers and destroyed many shrubs and trees. It will require three favourable years to restore the grounds to their former pleasant appearance.

A. THOMSON,

The 25th May 1900.

Principal, Agra College,

PART IV.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 338-C., dated Camp Abu, the 10th May 1900.

From—G. BARTON GROVES, Esq., Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to furnish a review with the usual statistics on the operations of the Post Office in the Rajputana Circle, for the year 1899-1900.

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT.

2. *Extensions in Rajputana.*—The following experimental branch post offices proved to be self-supporting during the year and were made permanent, *viz.*, Surpura (Bikaner), Ral and Degana (Marwar), and Jonesganj (Ajmer). A new branch office was also permanently established at Ghatwa (Marwar). Owing to the extension of the Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railway line to Udaipur, the branch office at Debari (the former terminus) was closed, and a new office was opened at Udaipur Railway Station. The increase in Postal business necessitated raising the following branch offices to the status of sub-offices, *viz.*, Narainpura and Barmer (Mewar), Sardarshahr (Bikaner), Dausa (Jaipur), and Jhalrapatan City (Jhalawar). On the other hand, the sub-office at Kuchaman Road was reduced to a branch office and the branch office at Nawa was closed. The District post offices at Barakhera and Baghana (Ajmer-Merwara) having proved self-supporting during the year, arrangements were made to transfer them to Imperial Services from the 1st April 1900, and with the funds thereby released to open new District post offices, from the same date, at Rajiawas and Saroth. An experimental branch office was opened at Bhakri (Marwar) on the 1st March 1900, and temporary post offices were opened during the same month, at Lambia (Mewar) and Pipli (Merwara), to meet the convenience of the famine relief camps. Owing to the extension of the Bina-Guna Railway to Baran, a branch office was opened at Atru (Kotah) and the temporary office at Parbati Bridge (Tonk) closed.

3. *Extensions in Central India.*—The experimental offices at Ruoti and Bangrod (Sailana), Rajpur (Barwani), Ohhapihera (Narsingarh), Bamnia (Rutlam) and Hatpiplia (Bagli), were made permanent during the year. Initiative measures were taken towards opening new post offices, under State guarantee, at Nanpur and Bhabara (Alirajpur) and Ranapur (Jhabua).

The year's work in respect of new post offices may, therefore, be summarised as follows:—

Permanent Post Offices.

Newly opened	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12
Deduct—2 closed	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2
										10
NET PERMANENT INCREASE										10

Experimental and District Post Offices.

Experimental existing at close of year	1
Projected for ensuing year	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3
District post offices to be opened on 1st April 1900	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
TOTAL										6

4. *Appendix I, Post offices and letter-boxes.*—This appendix shows only the post offices and letter-boxes which were permanently established at the close of the year. There were net increases of 10 offices and 19 letter-boxes. In the preceding year, the increases were 9 offices and 21 letter-boxes.

5. *Appendix II, Mail lines.*—There was a net increase on the 31st March of 187 miles in the distances over which mails were conveyed by various agencies, accounted for as follows:—

Railway Lines.

	Miles.
Extension of the Jodhpur-Bikaner line from Balotra to Barmer	60
Extension of the Bina-Guna line to Baran	73
Extension of the Udaipur-Chitorgarh line from Debari to Udaipur	7
INCREASE IN RAILWAY LINES	140

Runners Lines.

(i) Newly opened—	
Degana Railway Station to Jael	27
Kuchaman Road to Ghatwa	24
Mundwa to Rol	10
Pahari to Ferozpur Jhirka	14
Rupbas to Fatehpur-Sikri	10
Jhalrapatan to Jhalrapatan City	4
Khujner to Chhapihara	12
Nasirabad to Deoli	58
Atru to Jhalrapatan	45
Udaipur Railway Station to Udaipur	2
Increase	206
(ii) Line closed—	
Pachbadra to Barmer	52
Chandarun to Jael	26
Kuchaman Road to Maroth	8
Debari to Udaipur	7
Decrease	93
NET INCREASE IN RUNNERS' LINE	113

Camel and Tonga Lines.

Change of route of Camel dāk from <i>via</i> Kuchman Road, to <i>via</i> Narainpura—decrease	8
Abolition of the Nasirabad-Deoli Tonga Mail Service	58
DECREASE IN CAMEL AND TONGA LINES	66

Summary.

INCREASES—	
Railway lines	140
Runners' lines (net)	113
TOTAL	253
DECREASES—	
Camel and Tonga lines	66
NET INCREASE IN MILEAGE	187

The abolition of the Nasirabad-Deoli Tonga Mail Service was directly due to the famine. Although a material addition to the contract subsidy was granted, in compensation for dearness of fodder and grain, the contractor found himself unable to maintain the service efficiently, and therefore gave the stipulated notice to withdraw from the contract. Endeavours were made to secure another contractor to undertake the service, but they proved unsuccessful, and with effect from the 18th March 1900 the mails have had again to be transmitted between Nasirabad and Deoli by the agency of runners.

Owing to the famine, the efficiency was seriously impaired of the camel mail line between Jodhpur, Phalodi and Sankra, which is maintained by the

Marwar Darbar, on payment from the Post Office; and although compensation at the Government rate was granted from the month of August to the close of the official year, in addition to the regular monthly payment, no improvement occurred. Eventually the Darbar, with great liberality, sanctioned the large additional grant of Rs296 per mensem, in order to restore the service to efficiency.

During the year direct communications were established between the Bharatpur State and the districts of Rohtak and Hissar on one side, and the eastern portion of the Agra district, on the other side, by linking up Pahari with Ferozepur-Jhirka and Rupbas with Fatehpur-Sikri.

During the year negotiations were started in view of the Bharatpur State taking over the conveyance of the Imperial mails, by armed camel sowars, between Bharatpur City, Dig and Kamun on payment by the Post Office.

POSTAL UNITY.

6. The famine operated against the fruition of all schemes for the unification of posts in those States—Bikaner, Kotah, Kishangarh, Jhalawar and Dhar—which have, in the past, had that desirable measure under consideration.

7. *Appendix III, enumeration of articles delivered.*—This appendix is a comparative statement for the last five years, 1895-96 to 1899-1900, of the enumeration of letters, post-cards, newspapers and packets and parcels (ordinary, value-payable and insured) that were sent out for delivery by post offices in this Circle, and of money orders issued and paid. The figures indicate large increases during the five years under all heads except in ordinary and insured parcels. Insurance business is, as the Appendix shows, liable to great fluctuation. In this Circle it is much affected by the market value of silver.

A comparison of the figures of the year under review with those of the preceding year, gives an increase of 7.1 per cent. in articles of the Letter mail and a decrease of 36.1 per cent. in those of the Parcel mail—see statement below :—

YEAR.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1898-99	13,818,221	161,251
1899-1900	14,974,879	102,903

It has, however, to be explained that, up to the year 1898-99, value payable book packets were included in the figures given in column 5 of the Appendix, *i.e.*, "Parcels, including value-payable articles"; but, in the year under review, those articles have been classed under column 4, *i.e.*, "Newspapers and Packets." The result of this is the elimination of some 45,000 articles from "Parcels" and a corresponding increase under "Newspapers and Packets." Therefore, the large decrease shown in 1899-1900 under "Parcels" is practically fictitious.

The number and amount of money orders issued and paid during 1898-99 and 1899-1900 are contrasted below :—

YEAR.	Number of money-orders issued.	Amount of money-orders issued.	Number of money-orders paid.	Amount of money-orders paid.
		<i>R</i>		<i>R</i>
1898-99	286,035	76,98,008	185,604	70,46,600
1899-1900	288,472	95,91,100	249,868	80,76,821
Difference	+2,437	+18,93,092	+64,264	+10,30,221

The average value of a money order issued rose from R26-14-7 in 1898-99, to R33-3-11 in 1899-1900; while the average value of a money-order paid fell from R37-15-5 in 1898-99, to R32-5-2 in 1899-1900.

8. *Appendix III-A.—Insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels posted.*—This appendix is a comparative statement for the year under review with the preceding year, of insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels, posted at offices in the Circle. It shows increases under all heads, as below:—

Insured articles	per cent 44.3	Amount specified for recovery	per cent. 14.0
Value of ditto	104.0	Ordinary parcels registered	5.1
Value-payable articles	13.6	„ „ unregistered	11.9

The largest increases were in the number and value (which more than doubled) of insured articles posted. The famine was undoubtedly the cause of this abnormal increase. While on tour in the cold season, I ascertained that at many places brokers were buying up jewellery and other valuables, in large quantities, from the impecunious, and transmitting them, under the insurance system, to Bombay and other trade centres. The considerable increase in value-payable articles and unregistered parcels posted indicates an increasing appreciation by the public of the value-payable system and of the cheap means by which the Department now transmits parcels the contents of which have but little intrinsic value.

SAVINGS BANKS.

9. The statement underneath shows, comparatively, the number of Savings Bank accounts open in the Circle and the aggregate deposit balance for the two quarters ending, respectively, the 31st March 1899 and the 31st March 1900:—

	Number of Savings Banks Accounts.	Amount of deposit balance.
Quarter ending 31st March 1899	12,433	R 19,60,615
„ „ 31st March 1900	12,669	19,59,699
Increase and decrease during the 12 months	+ 236	—916

There was a satisfactory increase in the number of accounts, though the aggregate balance of deposits fall off in a trifling amount.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

10. Appendix IV shows that there were three cases of highway robbery of mails during the year. In the previous year there were no cases.

In the first case, the mail consisting of two bags from Mandal—one from Shahpura and the other from Bunera—was plundered on the 19th May 1899, at a distance of one mile from Bunera, on the Shahpura-Mandal mail line, in Mewar territory. The highway men, six in number, assaulted the runner and escort sipahi, and plundered and made off with the bags. The loss sustained amounted to R4-1-0, which was paid in compensation by the Mewar Darbar.

The second case occurred in Holkar territory, on the Chitorgarh-Begun mail line. The mail bag despatched on the 4th September 1899 from Begun for Chitorgarh Railway Station Sub-Office was plundered by two robbers, at a distance of five miles from Begun. The runner was alone, as mail escorts are not provided on the line concerned by the Indore Darbar. The runner was assaulted and injured by blows from *lathies* and stones, and the robbers then appropriated the mail bag and the private property of the runner. The case was pending at the close of the year.

The last case occurred in the Dewas State. Jamaluddin, village postman of Aloti, when returning from his beat, on the 1st February 1900, was attacked by a robber, near the village of Dig. He was severely beaten in the encounter, and the robber possessed himself of the delivery bag—which contained stamps and other property of Government valued at ₹8-0-3—and also cash and other effects belonging to the village postman, valued at ₹10-8-0. This case also was pending at the close of the year.

SALT REVENUE.

11. During the year under review no additions were made to the number of post offices authorized to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depôts at Sambhar and Pachbadra. One head office—Udaipur,—3 sub-offices—Alwar, Chitorgarh Railway Station and Erinpura—and 3 branch offices—Malhargarh, Pindwara and Rajgarh—received indents, which aggregated 48 in number, for 9,600 maunds of salt, valued at ₹25,431-4-0. A comparative statement is given, showing the transactions of the last two years:—

YEAR.	Number of Indents.	Quantity of salt supplied.			Value of salt supplied.		
		Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	₹	a.	p.
1898-99	109	20,947	20	0	56,672	15	9
1899-1900	48	9,600	0	0	25,431	4	0
Decrease	61	11,347	20	0	31,241	11	9

The Depôt Post Offices at Sambhar and Pachbadra received from other post offices outside the Circle 156 indents for 30,485 maunds of salt, valued at ₹82,694-8-5, against 262 indents for 48,117 maunds 20 seers of salt, valued ₹1,30,991, in the previous year.

QUININE.

12. The sale of quinine at post offices in the Rajputana and Central India Agencies was continued during the year. The comparative statement of sales for 1898-99 and 1899-1900, given underneath, shows a net decrease of 13,268 five-grain powders. The powders sold during the year under review represent nearly 15lbs. of the drug, valued at ₹313-0-6, as against 24lbs., valued at ₹520-5-6, sold in the previous year. The sales by village postmen amounted to 1,476 powders, as against 2,228 disposed of by them in 1898-99:—

POSTAL DIVISIONS.	Sales, 1898-99.	Sales, 1899-1900.
Upper Rajputana	5,469	2,618
Lower "	8,467	3,564
Mewar	7,401	2,653
Malwa	11,965	11,199
TOTAL	33,302	20,034 Decrease 13,268

The cause of the very large falling off in sales in the Rajputana portion of the Circle is unaccounted for, and has been made the subject of special enquiry.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

13. The telegraph was permanently extended to the following 10 post offices during the year, *viz.*, Chirawa, Surajgarh, Nawalgarh, and Bissan

(Jaipur); Sirohi and Abu Road (Sirohi); Bharatpur Agency; Jhalrapatan City (Jhalawar); Sarwar (Kishangarh); and Rajgarh (Rajgarh).

Thus, there were 54 permanent combined post and telegraph office existing in the Circle at the close of the year as against 44 on the 31st March 1899.

A temporary combined office was also opened at Lambia (Mewar), the head-quarters of extensive famine works. It is not included in the list of permanent combined offices.

The 54 permanent offices received 152,526 and sent 128,286 messages yielding a revenue to the Telegraph Department of Rs. 1,14,647,—as against 122,692 messages received and 97,413 messages sent, affording a revenue of Rs. 75,196, in the preceding year. The large increase in traffic was partly due to the increased facilities afforded by the ten new offices, and partly to the abnormally heavy telegraphic business (due to the famine) in the months August to November 1899. This abnormal use of the wire imposed a severe strain upon the postal signallers. Temporary increases to the staff of signallers had to be given to the offices at Rutlam, Beawar, Jaora and Mandsaur Railway Station. It is satisfactory to note that the signallers rose to the occasion and met the arduous work efficiently and with good will.

The cost of Postal Telegraph Establishment rose from Rs. 15,481 in 1898-99, to Rs. 18,339 in 1899-1900.

The number of receiving post offices in the Circle at which telegrams are booked for the public and sent by post to the nearest telegraph office for transmission by wire, was increased from 130 to 132. These offices booked 5,699 messages, representing a revenue of Rs. 5,178, as against 5,723 messages booked in 1898-99, yielding Rs. 4,684.

TOURS OF THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.

14. The winter tours of the Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India were restricted chiefly to the lines of Railway. Therefore the usual Camp post offices were not required by them.

TEMPORARY POST OFFICES.

15. A temporary office was opened at the Viceregal Camp, Ajmer, on the 2nd and 3rd November 1899, and another was opened at the same station, from the 13th to the 17th February 1900, at the Camp of the Railway Volunteers assembled for annual practice. A temporary office was opened at Birehia, Mhow District, from the 22nd February to the 4th March 1900, for the convenience of the Camp of the Bombay Rifle Association. A temporary combined post and telegraph office was opened at Lambia on the 19th March 1900, in connection with the famine relief works; and another post office (to which the wire is being extended) was also opened on the 25th March, for the convenience of the famine camp at Pipli (Merwara).

THEFTS, ETC., COMMITTED BY POSTAL SERVANTS.

16. During the year, the following nine cases of theft, etc., were committed by servants of the Department. There were seven such cases in the previous year.

Drikpal, an acting runner of the Mhow-Dharampuri mail line (over which the mails travel unescorted), absconded with the mails from Dharampuri, Khal ghat, Gujri and Manpur Offices. It is believed that he made for Gwalior territory. Efforts to trace him have, so far, proved unsuccessful. The mail bags contained cash, etc., aggregating Rs. 170-0-6. The amount has been made good to Government from the Post Office Guarantee Fund.

Debi Prasad, village postman, Sardarshahr, misappropriated Rs. 25, the value of a money order that he was entrusted to pay to a local firm, whose receipt he forged upon the order. Before the misappropriation came to light, Debi Prasad obtained leave and went away, and hitherto he has not been arrested.

An abstraction of cash, R100, was effected from the mail bag despatched from the Begun Branch Office on the 1st December 1899 for the Chitorgarh Railway Station Sub-office. The mail passed the Basi Branch Office in transit. The enquiries made into the case disclosed grave irregularities at all the three offices concerned, *viz.*, Begun, Basi and Chitorgarh Railway Station; thus, the possibility of localising the abstraction was defeated. The case was, therefore, dealt with departmentally.

Sham Lal, Sub-Postmaster, Phalodi, temporarily misappropriated and afterwards made good R15, the value of a money order received for issue. As he was a perfunctory worker and had several years' service in the Department, he was given the benefit of the doubt as to the criminality of his act; and instead of being prosecuted, he was punished by degradation.

Nund Ram, Branch Postmaster, Mehidpur, was held to have misappropriated the grain compensation allowance entrusted to him to disburse to a runner. He was prosecuted, under sections 463 and 464 of the Indian Penal Code, but was acquitted by the Court (the Political Agent, Malwa).

Gunpat Ram, Branch Postmaster, Chhabra, was tried in the Court of the local Nazim, for having abstracted from a registered letter posted at his office and misappropriated a Government currency note for R50. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of R125.

Din Dayal, acting village postman, Khetri, lost a registered parcel given to him for delivery. He forged the addressee's receipt and represented that he had delivered the parcel. He was tried by the Resident, Jaipur, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of R10, or, in default, to additional rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

Jorawar, acting village postman, Sikri (Bharatpur), and the Branch Postmaster of that office, were at feud, which resulted in the disappearance of a registered letter, containing half currency notes for R1,000, intended for delivery through the Sikri Office. The letter, torn open, and the half notes, were afterwards discovered, hidden behind a chest in the Post Office; and were then delivered to the addressee. The evidence was not sufficient to admit of a prosecution; and both the Branch Postmaster and the Village Postman were dismissed from service. It was held that one or the other of them had opened and secreted the letter, from motive of revenge.

Gangaram, acting postman, Udaipur, threw away into a well 68 ordinary articles which had been given to him for delivery. He pleaded illness and alleged that the articles had accidentally fallen into the well, without his knowledge, while he was unsound in mind from fever. The case was laid before the Resident at Udaipur, who did not, in the circumstances, recommend a prosecution. Gangaram was, therefore, dismissed.

OFFENCES COMMITTED BY THE PUBLIC AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.

17. *Fraud in connection with postage stamps.*—Twenty-one cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps were dealt with during the year, with results as shown below. There were fifteen cases of this nature in the preceding year:—

	Legally convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Offender not traced.	TOTAL.
(a) Mis-use of service stamps for private correspondence	10	1	4	15
(b) Re-use of ordinary stamps	4	1	1	6
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	21

18. *Burglary.*—A serious case of burglary occurred at the Gopalgarn Branch Post Office, on the night of the 2nd August 1899. The building was entered by a gang of some five or six men, some of whom were armed. The

noise they made awoke the branch postmaster and a runner, who were sleeping in the premises. When challenged, the burglars attacked the postmaster and wounded him with sword cuts and they killed the runner on the spot. An alarm was raised, whereupon the gang made off, without succeeding in robbing any property. The offenders were traced and were apprehended shortly after the occurrence, and four of them were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life by the Sessions Judge of Bharatpur. The sentence was upheld by the State Council and confirmed by the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States. A pension was granted to the widow of the runner.

Certain other reports were made of house-breaking and small thefts of private property from post office premises, such as menials' quarters and runners, stage huts. They were referred to the Political authorities concerned, but in none of the cases were the offenders traced.

19. *Cheating*.—In the following case the post office was made use of to promote an ingenious course of cheating:—A Bengali, by name Jogendra Nath Seal, assumed the title of "Chief Reporter to Government" and gave written instructions to the Postmaster at Jodhpur, Beawar and Ajmer to deliver letters, money orders, etc., so addressed, to himself. His *modus operandi* was to represent to students in colleges and schools, that he was employed to enlist candidates to serve as spies under Government in South Africa. He put his dupes through bogus examinations and realized fees from them. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the Magistrate, Ajmer.

Another case of cheating occurred in respect of a parcel insured for Rs500 at the Gajendragad Post Office (Dharwar), addressed to Rajmal Kundun Lal at Jetaram (Marwar). On delivery, the parcel was found to contain a piece of steel, instead of three gold bangles which had been declared as the contents. Enquiries made in the Bombay Circle led to suspicion against one Ramdhun Mahuram, who had been entrusted by the sender with the posting and insurance of the parcel, of having stolen the gold bangles and substituted the piece of steel for them. Ramdhun was put on his trial in the Court of the Sessions Judge (Dharwar), and was convicted under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs2,000, or, in default, to further imprisonment for nine months.

Certain other cases occurred during the year in which the addressees of registered letters complained that the contents (currency notes, etc.) advised by the senders, had not been received. Enquiries exonerated the post office in all the cases, and showed that, through inadvertance, or otherwise, the contents alleged to be missing had never been enclosed by the senders. It is not an uncommon practice for unscrupulous debtors to send registered letters to their creditors, advising the transmission of notes, etc., which they never enclosed. In these cases the complainants are usually told that they can prosecute the senders for cheating, the Department being ready to assist them as far as possible.

20. *Tendering a Forged Note*.—Kahuram Gobindram Modi, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, negotiated a forged currency note for Rs1,000 at the Guna Post Office, for the issue of certain money orders. As there was no reason to believe that he had any criminal intent in negotiating the note, he was allowed to make good the Rs1,000. The case was represented to the Central India Administration.

21. *Assault*.—On the 20th November 1899, Shimbu Nath, Postman, Kumher (Bharatpur), was assaulted, while on his delivery round, by Jaganath and four other bazar persons. Postage stamps in possession of the postman, and some of his personal effects, total value Rs5-9-0, were destroyed in the affray. The offenders were put on their trial in the Court of the Nazim of Dig. The principal was sentenced to a fine of Rs25; two of the others to Rs10 each; and the remaining two, to Rs5 each, or in default, to undergo various terms of imprisonment; and Rs5-9-0 was awarded to the postman in compensation for the property destroyed.

22. *Savings Bank Fund*.—A case occurred at Indore of fraudulent withdrawal of Rs80 from the Savings Bank account of sepoy Binja Ram, whose account had been transferred from Ahmedabad to Indore. Enquiries showed that some imposter had forged the application for transfer of the

account and the application for withdrawal. This case was pending at the close of the year.

23. *Post Office Buildings*.—In Rajputana, during the year, the Post Office buildings at Bärmer and Pindwara, which were under construction at the close of the last year, were completed and occupied. A new building, on rent, was constructed by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway Administration for the post office at Narainpura. The consent of the Bikaner Darbar was obtained to erect, on rent, a new and much needed building for the combined Post and Telegraph office at the important trading town of Sujangarh. His Highness the Maha Rao Raja of Sirohi has agreed to erect a new building for the combined Post and Telegraph office, on rent, at the capital of the State. The new building at Kishangarh, for which the preliminaries were settled last year, was constructed and occupied by the Department; and the Bundi Darbar took in hand the enlargement and improvement of the combined office building at the Capital. The Thakur of Mandawa, who had agreed last year to construct a new building for the combined office there, failed in his engagement, and other arrangements were made whereby a local firm of Bankers have undertaken to provide a suitable building.

In Central India the new building for the combined office at Pachor was completed and occupied. This building has been given rent free by the Narsingarh Darbar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

24. During the year under review, the limit of weight of a pattern packet for transmission by the Inland Post, was raised from 40 to 80 tolahs. There was no other change of importance in respect of the Inland Post.

This Circle adopted the practice—which had been tried in other Circles with good results—of obtaining, as a valuable aid in cases of identification, thumb impressions (a) from servants of the Department, upon service books, service, descriptive and pension rolls and appointments and medical certificates; and (b) from illiterate payees of money orders and Savings Bank depositors, in respect of their transactions with the Post Office.

On account of the famine, compensation for dearness of grain was granted, under the standing rules of Government, to subordinates serving in the afflicted localities.

Owing to very large money order payments at Kuchaman and its branch offices, Losul and Maulasar, the rate of commission on money orders for those places was, in December 1899, raised from one to two per cent. The two per cent rate of commission was also continued during the year at the offices named below :—

Ajitgarh.	Mandawa.	Manlasar.	Rutangarh.
Bahadera.	Jaswuntgarh.	Nawalgarh.	Rutannagar.
Bidusur.	Jbunjhu.	Nadesma.	Reni.
Bissan.	Khetri.	Nohar.	Sunkra.
Chirawa.	Kbichum.	Phalodi.	Sardarshahr.
Churu.	Kuchaman.	Pokaran.	Sikar.
Dungargarh.	Luchmangarh.	Pipar.	Singhana.
Fatehpur.	Ludnun.	Rejaldesar.	Sujungarh.
Hanumangarh.	Losul.	Rajgarh.	Surajgarh.
Jaisulmer.	Luharu.	Ramgarh.	Suratgarh.
Jasrapur.			

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

25. The famine, which affected most part of this Circle during the year, exercised a disturbing influence on the money order, parcel, telegraphic and other business of the Department; and it also led to the postponement of some important measures of development.

Nevertheless, as in past years, steady progress was maintained, establishments having been permanently increased by 10 post offices, 10 combined offices and 19 letter-boxes, and the distance over which the mails are conveyed by 113 miles. Except in parcels posted, there were increases (in some items they were very large) in all classes of articles, both received for delivery and posted for despatch.

The relations of the Department with Native States have continued on the same cordial footing; and again I beg gratefully to acknowledge the kind and sympathetic assistance extended to me in the Postal Administration of the Circle by the Agents to the Governor-General and by Political Officers generally.

I held charge of the Circle throughout the year.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the number of post offices (of all classes) and letter-boxes existing in the Rajputana Circle on the 31st March 1900.

EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1899.					EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1900.					INCREASE OR DECREASE.					REMARKS.
Post Offices.				Letter boxes.	Post Offices.				Letter boxes.	Post Offices.				Letter boxes.	
Sub.	Branch.	Total.			Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		
12	76	243	331	246	12	80	249	341	265	...	+4	+6	+10	+19	Imperial.
...	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	District Dak.
12	76	254	342	246	12	80	260	352	265	...	+4	+6	+10	+19	TOTAL.

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by Railway, Camels, Tongas and Runners during the year ending 31st March 1900, as compared with the previous year.

DESCRIPTION OF MAIL LINE.	Mileage on 31st March 1899.	Mileage on 31st March 1900.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.		REMARKS.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
<i>Imperial.</i>					
Railways	1,477	1,617	140	...	
Camels, tongas and mail carts	303	237	...	66	
Runners	3,219½	3,332½	338	225	Net increase 113.
TOTAL	4,999½	5,186½	478	291	
<i>District Dāk.</i>					
Runners	190	190	...	...
TOTAL	190	190	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	5,189½	5,376½	478	291	

Appendix No. III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and money orders issued and paid during the past five years.

YEAR.	Letters.	Post-cards.	Newspapers and packets.	Parcels including value-payable articles.	Insured parcels.	MONEY ORDERS ISSUED.		MONEY ORDERS PAID.		REMARKS.
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
1895-96	6,442,615	4,172,630	997,180	101,105	24,090	249,783	63,54,324	149,525	49,35,457	
1896-97	7,054,840	4,948,164	1,181,804	103,428	19,656	277,440	71,15,077	174,717	60,95,832	
1897-98	6,983,571	5,146,630	1,158,525	127,228	30,790	277,022	76,11,774	174,797	63,07,766	
1898-99	7,030,009	5,625,406	1,112,806	133,225	28,026	286,035	76,98,008	185,604	70,46,600	
1899-1900	7,513,081	6,285,221	1,176,577	80,195	22,708	288,472	95,91,100	249,868	80,76,821	*In past years, value payable book packets were shown in column 6, as "Parcels." But in 1899-1900, they have been excluded from that column and entered instead under column 4, "Newspapers and Book Packets."

Appendix No. IIIA.

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle during the year 1899-1900.

YEAR.	INSURED ARTICLES.			VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.			NUMBER OF ORDINARY PARCELS.	
	No.	Value.	Insurance fees.	No.	Amount specified for recovery.	Commission.	Registered.	Unregistered.
		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.		
1898-99	19,131	55,10,620 11 8	14,688 1 0	9,911	1,46,325 3 0	2,360 4 0	40,778	4,439
1899-1900	27,613	1,12,82,119 12 2	28,107 2 0	11,264	1,66,812 0 0	2,664 1 0	42,874	4,970
Increase or decrease.	+8,482	+57,51,499 0 6	+13,441 1 0	+1,353	+20,486 13 0	+303 13 0	+2,096	+531
Percentage	44.3	104.4	91.6	13.6	14.0	12.8	5.1	11.9

Appendix No. IV.

Statement showing the highway robberies committed and attempted in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending 31st March 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the fact of the case and the result of the enquiry.	REMARKS.
1	19th May 1899.	...	Mewar .	...	Rupees 4 cash from Banera, 1 unpaid and letter postage one anna, and one registered letter containing a hundi for Rs500 from Shahpura.	The mail, consisting of two bags, one from Shahpura and the other from Banera, for Mandl, was plundered on the 19th May 1899, by 6 highway robbers, at a distance of 1 mile from Banera. The highway men assaulted the runner and the escort sepahi and made off with the mail.	The case was reported to the Resident, Mewar. The robbers have not been traced. The loss sustained by the Department has been made good by the Mewar Darbar.
2	4th September 1899.	...	Holkar .	...	1 Registered unpaid parcel, containing four pearls set in two gold rings, valued Rs800; postage on unpaid articles and value of bags, Rs1-8-4; and private property of the runner worth Rs2.	The mail despatched from Begun for Chitorgarh on the 4th September 1899, was plundered by two highway robbers at a distance of 5 miles from Begun. The runner being unescorted, was assaulted and injured with lathies and stones; and the mail bag, and the clothes, etc., belonging to him, were appropriated by the robbers.	The runner was unescorted from the homnary of Mewar, in Holkar State, to this scene of robbery. The case was referred to the Political Agent, Malwa, and the Agent to the Governor General in Central India. The robbers have not been traced. This case was not closed by the end of the year.
3	1st February 1900.	...	Dewas .	...	Cash and postage stamps Rs2-1-0 and other Government property Rs5-15-3, also cash Rs10 and other private property of the Village Postman worth Rs0-8-0.	Jamalddin, Villags Postman of Alote, while returning from his heat, was accosted by a highway robber, near Dug, Dewas State. The robber injured him with a lathie and appropriated the bag, with which he made off.	This occurrence was referred to the Political Agent, Malwa, and the Agent to the Governor General in Central India. The robber has not been traced. The case was not closed at the end of this year.

CAMP ABU;

The 10th May 1900.

G. BARTON GROVES,

Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

PART V.

GENERAL REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR
THE YEAR 1899-1900.

SUMMARY.

The expenditure during the year 1899-1900 on Public Works in Rajputana, including outlay on works in different Native States but excluding that incurred on Irrigation Works in the British Districts of Ajmer-Merwara, amounted to R71,29,951 as shown below :—

	R
(1) Imperial Military Works	1,12,649
(2) „ Civil „	2,71,135
(3) Famine Relief, Civil and Railway	8,66,740
(4) Incorporated Local Funds	4,536
(5) Other Contributitional works inclusive of Municipal works in Ajmer-Merwara	97,357
(6) Native States of Rajputana	57,77,534
TOTAL	<u>71,29,951</u>

2. The expenditure incurred by Native States (item 6 above) is detailed as follows :—

	R
Mewar	9,94,337†
* Marwar	23,72,358†
Jaipur	7,49,922
* Alwar	5,02,926
Bikaner	3,04,745
* Kota	5,60,247†
* Jhalawar	52,999
* Bharatpur	2,10,000
* Tonk	} Figures not received.
Bundi	
Dholpur	
Karauli	
TOTAL	<u>57,77,534</u>

Note.—Expenditure supervised by Public Works Department Officers lent by the Imperial Government.

† Includes expenditure on Railway construction.

3. The total expenditure for the year cannot be compared with that for the preceding year, as figures for Bharatpur embrace transactions of only six months while figures for Tonk and Bundi have not been received. With the exception of Marwar, Alwar and Kota, the individual outlay in the States mentioned above shows a decrease as compared with that of the previous year.

4. The failure of the monsoon of 1899 was followed by an acute famine which has been widespread in its results throughout Rajputana. The resources of the various Native States were severely taxed in providing adequate relief to their distressed subjects, and their efforts in this direction are greatly to be commended.

The British Districts of Ajmer-Merwara have not been less affected than the Native States by which they are surrounded, but the personal efforts of the District Officers assisted by Specially deputed Staff Corps and Public Works Department Officers, and a liberal expenditure of money on relief works and gratuitous relief have undoubtedly largely mitigated the extreme misery and distress which would otherwise have prevailed. In these districts relief works chiefly took the form of the construction of new tanks and roads, repairs to old tanks, and the collection of metal, but in Native States Railway projects afforded much useful employment to famine labourers.

RAILWAYS.

The following Railway lines have been started in this connection :—

5. (i) *Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway*.—This line, which is intended to run from Baran in the Kotah State to Marwar Junction, will secure through communication between Calcutta and Karachi. The survey had scarcely been completed before the declaration of famine demanded its being taken up as a relief work. The total length of the line is 213.39 miles and its approximate cost when finished according to the latest available estimates is Rs. 1,36,66,809. Of this amount the Government of India's share is Rs. 13,87,512 for their portion of 8.50 miles, nearly all of which runs through a most difficult hilly country.

A choice of gauges has not yet been made; earthwork is to be set for a metre gauge, but sufficient land has been taken up for a broad gauge.

The alignment so far adopted from Baran (the terminus of the Guna-Baran Railway) passes through the following important trade centres:—Kota, Bundi, Jahazpur, Shahpura, and Lambia (where it crosses the Rajputana-Malwa Railway) and crosses the Aravalli Range at the Pipli Pass in the Merwara District, and joins the Rajputana-Malwa and Jodhpur-Bikaner Railways at Marwar Junction.

Earthwork on the whole line has been sanctioned by the Government of India and ballast only on the British Section.

The estimated cost of the earthwork is apportioned between the various States named below :—

STATE.	Miles.	Cost. Rs.
Kota	44.14	2,52,589
Bundi	38.57	3,30,677
Mewar	83.76	4,43,043
Shahpura	17.57	36,376
British District of Merwara	8.50	3,92,309
Marwar	20.85	3,80,447
TOTAL	213.39	17,85,441

Owing to the unwillingness of the Mewar Darbar to undertake the direct control of the work, earthwork on their section of the Railway is being constructed under the direct orders of this Administration, with Mr. H. G. Billings, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department in charge, and funds to the originally estimated amount of Rs. 2,42,500 have been supplied by the Darbar.

The other Native States are carrying out the earthwork of the Railway in their respective territories by their own local agency with Government Engineers lent to them in most cases, and the whole work is generally supervised by the staff under the Engineer in Chief, Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway. In British territory only about three miles of the earthwork on the ghat has so far been undertaken, the ghat portion having only been finally surveyed and

set out during March and April. Most of this portion is extremely difficult and unsuited for ordinary famine labour.

(ii) *Tonk-Jahazpur Railway*.—This is proposed as an additional relief project. Starting from Pindero (on the Jaipur Sawai-Madhopur Railway extension on the north), the line passes among other important places through Tonk, Kishanpura, Polio (4 miles from Deoli Cantonment) and joins the new line under construction between Baran and Marwar Junction at Jahazpur. The length of this link is about 71 miles.

The States through which the line will be constructed, together with the mileage and the approximate cost of light earthwork apportioned to each Darbar, are given below:—

STATE.	Miles.	Cost.
		<i>R</i>
Jaipur	27.45	68,625
Tonk	23.59	58,975
Bundi	6.71	16,775
Mewar	18.25	33,125
TOTAL	71.00	1,77,500

With the exception of Mewar, the States concerned have agreed to pay the cost of the earthwork. The Government of India have approved of the undertaking as a Famine Relief Work, and a beginning has already been made at some points.

(iii) *Nasirabad Kekri Railway*.—This branch line is about 35 miles in length of which the greater part lies in the British District of Ajmer. Earthwork estimated to cost about ₹76,000 has been sanctioned and started as a Famine Relief Work.

The extension of this branch line from Kekri (*viâ* Sawar and Jogolai) to Jahazpur (about 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles) is also contemplated. A survey has been made and earthwork and ballast collection have been sanctioned. Estimates are not however yet ready. Of the total length, 19 miles lie in British territory and the remaining 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in Mewar, for which lengths the cost of earthwork is respectively ₹57,000 and ₹4,400. The Udaipur Darbar have not yet expressed their willingness to incur expenditure on their short section.

The whole line—Nasirabad-Kekri and Kekri-Jahazpur Railway—will connect the Rajputana-Malwa Railway with the proposed Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway, and the outlay on the total length excluding the Mewar portion of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles is being debited for the present to the grant under “33.—Famine Relief.” The question of gauge has been kept in abeyance.

(iv) *Doubling of the metre gauge line between Delhi and Ahmedabad*.—The Government of India have also sanctioned in February 1900, as a Famine Relief Work, earthwork and metal collection along the existing metre gauge (Rajputana-Malwa Railway) line in the Districts of Ajmer-Merwara, and in the Native States of Kishangarh and Marwar between Phalera and Marwar Junction, also in Jaipur territory between the Jaipur and Sanganer stations. In British territory earthwork has been begun.

6. *Rewari-Phalera Chord Line*.—This project is intended to shorten the distance between Rewari on the Rewari-Ferozepur Railway and Phalera on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The alignment decided on is *viâ* Reengur, and will be 131.17 miles in length. It is estimated to cost ₹51,18,277. The chord line has been sanctioned as a Famine Relief scheme, and earthwork has been started.

7. *The Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway* is still in progress and has been fully treated of further on in the Report for the Bikaner State. Famine labour is being employed. It was also utilised on the diversion of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway from Bikaner *viâ* Palana and Deshnok to rejoin the main line at Surpura. The earthwork on it will be finished by June 1900.

8. *The Jaipur-Sawai-Madhupur Railway* is also under construction. Particulars will be found in the Report for the Jaipur State. Famine labour is employed.

9. The following are the open Railway lines under the administration of Rajputana :—Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, Udaipur-Chitor Railway. The results of their working are given in the Reports for Jodhpur, Bikaner and Mewar.

IRRIGATION.

10. This useful branch of public works is engaging the attention of several States in Rajputana, *i.e.*, Jaipur, Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Kotah and Jhalawar. The reports on public works in those States record the progress which is being made.

ESTABLISHMENT.

11. Mr. D. Joscelyne, C.E., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India, was transferred in July 1899 to Bengal on promotion to the grade of Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government.

12. Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, returned ot duty in April 1899 from six months' furlough, and was posted to the Mount Abu Division. In July he was appointed to succeed Mr. Joscelyne, then Superintending Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India, who was promoted to be Chief Engineer in Bengal, and he continued to officiate in his new appointment to the end of the year under report.

13. Mr. F. St. G. Manners Smith, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, was in charge of the Ajmer Provincial Division until December 1899. This Public Works Department Division ordinarily comprises the districts of Ajmer and Merwara. Towards the end of 1899 the exigencies of famine compelled relief operations to be started on an extensive scale. Many and large projects were undertaken in both districts in various directions, and to secure efficient control and supervision of the expenditure, Mr. Manners Smith's charge was divided into two separate divisions, Ajmer and Merwara. Mr. Manners Smith retained the Ajmer Division, and Mr. W. R. Foy, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, from Burma, was appointed to the Merwara Division. Mr. Foy proceeded on sick leave in March, being succeeded by Rai Sahib Gunga Ram, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, from Central India.

14. Rai Bahadur Pundit Shamnath, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, on relief of the Mount Abu Division in April 1899 by Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., was transferred to the Indore Division *vice* Mr. P. E. Raven on leave. He was re-transferred to the Mount Abu Division in July 1899.

15. Mr. C. C. Ray, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Ajmer Provincial Division, provisionally officiated for the Executive Engineer, Marwara Spécial Division, between Mr. Foy's vacating and Rai Saheb Gunga Ram's assuming charge of that Division, between the 4th and the 19th March 1900.

16. Mr. G. L. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, was transferred from Ajmer to Central India to relieve Mr. Gunga Ram, Executive Engineer of the Nagode Division, in March 1900.

IMPERIAL.

MILITARY WORKS.

The chief works undertaken in Rajputana during 1899-1900 are detailed below.

MINOR WORKS.

2. Deepening wells at Kherwara and Kotra :—

	<i>R</i>
Estimate	1,797
Outlay to 31st March 1900	394

Sinking a well of 70 feet deep near the 20-family block at Abu Sanitarium :—

	<i>R</i>
Estimate	1,472
Expenditure to 31st March 1900	1,586

Deepening the wells in the Kherwara Cantonment: cost R884.

Deepening wells Nos. 30, 32, 43, 56 and 67 at Abu Sanitarium cost R840.

Providing a pump and water tank to well No. 30 at Abu Sanitarium: cost R436.

3. The following special repairs were carried out during the year :—

Reroofing with corrugated iron sheets and single tiles the following Military buildings at Abu :—

- (1) Dépôt Medical Officer's quarters at Abu : cost R2,321.
- (2) Canteen No. 35 at Abu : cost R2,039.
- (3) Verandahs of Barracks Nos. 11 and 12 at Abu : cost R1,495.
- (4) Verandah and side and bath rooms of Quarter Master Sergeant's Bungalow at Abu : cost R1,170.
- (5) Servants' quarters (2nd Section) of the Station Hospital at Abu : cost R818.
- (6) Servants' quarters (1st line) of the Station Hospital at Abu : cost R653.
- (7) Cook-houses Nos. 17 and 18 at Abu Sanitarium : cost R725.
- (8) Kitchen of the Abu Lawrence School : cost R565.

4. All the Military buildings and roads, Barrack and Hospital Furniture were kept in repair as far as funds permitted.

TOOLS AND PLANT.

NEW SUPPLIES, MILITARY.

5. Tools and plant were purchased for the Mount Abu Division : cost R1,278.

II.—CIVIL WORKS.

The following works in connection with Civil Buildings were carried out in Rajputana during the year 1899-1900.

MAJOR WORKS.

ADMINISTRATION.

6. Constructing a new Agency Office at Abu, last year's work completed during the year: cost R20,676 against an estimate of R18,990.

7. Constructing a new office room for the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, near the Abu Residency, last year's work completed during the year: cost R4,319.

8. Constructing new Billiard and Vakils' rooms for the Abu Residency last year's work completed during the year: cost R3,758.

POLICE.

9. Constructing Police Office at Ajmer, last year's work completed during the year: cost R7,490.

10. Substituting a slab roof over the Deoli Agency main building in lieu of the old thatch roof, and covering the verandahs with Mangalore tiles: cost R3,722.

11. Additions and alterations to Police Lines in the Ajmer Magazine were carried out during the year: estimated cost R2,532.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

12. The construction of the new Roman Catholic Chapel at Ajmer, begun in 1895-96, was completed in 1897-98, but the final payments were made in 1898-99. The total outlay on this work amounts to R50,367, of which R31,026 were contributed by private subscriptions and the balance R19,340 from Imperial funds. Rupees 5,422 were, in addition, expended on furniture required, for the Chapel.

MINOR WORKS.

ADMINISTRATION.

13. Additions and alterations to Assistants' quarters No. 4, "The Knoll", at Abu: cost R1,579.

This expenditure was incurred to provide better light, ventilation, etc., which were necessary in the opinion of the Sanitary Committee at Abu as the building was otherwise in sanitary for occupation.

14. Providing new iron racks for Assistants' and Clerks' rooms in the new Agency Office at Abu; nearly completed:—

	R
Estimate	1,561
Expenditure to end of March 1900	1,169

15. Providing balconies and sunshades for the office and billiard rooms of the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, at Abu; nearly completed:—

	R
Estimate	550
Expenditure to end of March 1900	518

16. Constructing a porch in front of the new Agency Office at Abu. This is an additional work for the improvement of the appearance of the Agency Office main building: cost R497.

- ### EDUCATIONAL.

28. The ordinary annual repairs were carried out to all Imperial Civil Buildings in Rajputana as far as funds permitted.

29. The Commissioner's house at Ajmer was dismantled at a cost of Rs18. Its walls showed cracks due to settling of one of its side walls and the building was considered unsafe for occupation.

III.—COMMUNICATIONS.

The following important works were executed during the year :—

MAJOR WORKS.

ABU CART (HILL) ROAD.

30. Widening, improving and metalling 5th and 6th miles, last year's work; completed during the year: cost Rs19,202.

31. Widening, improving and metalling 4th mile, last year's work; completed except metal consolidation :—

	<i>R</i>
Estimate	18,715
Expenditure to end of March 1900	16,429

32. Widening, improving and metalling 7th and 8th miles, last year's work; completed during the year: cost Rs15,635.

33. Widening, improving and metalling 3rd mile. The estimate provides for a clear roadway 20 feet wide and in addition 2 feet for a parapet and 2 feet for side drain; work nearly finished :—

	<i>R</i>
Estimate	14,322
Expenditure to end of March 1900	13,752

34. Widening, improving and metalling 2nd mile; work nearly completed except metal consolidation :—

	<i>R</i>
Estimate	9,750
Expenditure to end of March 1900	8,533

35. Widening, improving and metalling 1st mile. The outlay on this includes Rs691 from Jodhpur contribution :—

	<i>R</i>
Estimate	6,349
Expenditure to end of March 1900	5,169

Nearly completed except metal consolidation.

MINOR WORKS.

36. Planting road side trees in the Ajmer Provincial Division: cost Rs1,071.

37. Planting road side trees on the Abu Cart Road in the Mount Abu Division :—

	<i>R</i>
Estimate	896
Expenditure to end of March 1900	830

The work could not be carried out to the extent estimated owing to failure of rains.

SPECIAL REPAIRS.

38. To road from Erinpura Railway station to Erinpura Cantonment, last year's work ; in progress :—

	<i>R</i>
Estimate	5,872
Expenditure to end of March 1900	4,287

REPAIRS COMMUNICATIONS.

39. All lines of communications in Rajputana were kept in good order.

IV.—MUNICIPAL WORKS.

40. Constructing a new Town Hall at Ajmer in memory of Colonel Trevor, the late Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana. It is estimated to cost R33,240 which will be met from private and Municipal contributions. Rupees 21,000 were received during the year, of which R17,501 have been expended, and work has been completed up to roof level.

41. Raising by 3 feet the dam and weir of the Naki Lake at Abu to increase its storage capacity : expenditure to 31st March 1900, R3,829.

42. Blasting rocks in the Naki Lake at Abu : cost R1,239.

43. Sinking a well near the Naki Lake at Abu : cost R995.

V.—CONTRIBUTIONAL WORKS.

44. Constructing Jubilee Tank at Pindwara in the Sirohi State. Work in progress :—

	<i>R</i>
Estimate	39,523
Expenditure to end of March 1900	35,279

45. Constructing a Racquet Court at Abu for the Rajputana Club ; completed : cost R33,617.

46. Constructing a new tank (Trevor Tal) at Abu ; completed during the year at a cost of R34,675, defrayed by the Sirohi Darbar to whom the tank has been made over.

VI.—FAMINE.

47. Owing to the prevalence of famine in Ajmer-Merwara, the following expenditure was incurred during the year on various works opened for the purpose of affording relief to the distressed :—

	<i>R</i>
(a) Irrigation—Capital Expenditure	61,087
(b) „ —Revenue Repairs	80,021
(c) Communications—Original Works	88,055
(d) „ —Repairs	2,05,820
(e) Railway	10,313

These works will be the subject of a special report at close of the operations.

NATIVE STATES.

MEWAR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year 1899-1900.

The expenditure on Public Works during the year 1899-1900 inclusive of Railways was R 9,94,337, distributed as under:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	R	R
Original Works—Civil Buildings	2,87,582	3,75,848
Repairs—Civil Buildings	39,997	53,557
Original Works—Communications	2,143	1,821
Repairs—Communications	29,436	18,359
Original Works—Irrigation	17,945	3,02,893
Repairs—Irrigation	12,661	28,474
Miscellaneous	89,145	43,343
Establishment	15,730	16,027
Railway Extension	Nil.	1,54,015
TOTAL	<u>4,44,639</u>	<u>9,94,337</u>

Excluding Railways, the year's expenditure shows an increase of R3,95,683 over that of 1898-1899. "Communications" is the only ordinary head under which less expenditure was incurred, the actual cost being R20,180 against R31,579 in 1898-99. The largest increase occurs under Irrigation—Original Works.

RAILWAYS.

The extension of the Udaipur-Chitor Railway from Debari to the capital, Udaipur, a distance of 6.44 miles, was completed during the year. The extension was opened for traffic on the 25th August 1899.

With a view to afford relief to the distressed subjects of His Highness the Maharana, who were emigrating in large numbers in consequence of the prevalent famine, earthwork and ballast collection were started on the Mewar Section of the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway during the latter part of the year with the previous sanction of the Government of India. The length of the section of railway in this State is 83.76 miles and its approximate estimated cost, when complete, is R43,34,970.

The Darbar's contribution is so far limited to R2,42,500 for the earth-work.

The services of Mr. H. G. Billings, Executive Engineer of the Imperial Public Works Department, have been lent by the Government of India for the Railway. His charge consists of the famine relief operations on the Mewar Railway Section.

The relief work was under the control and supervision of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India, from the commencement up to the 31st March 1900 when it was transferred to the direct charge of the Resident, Mewar.

GENERAL.

Mr. G. E. Lillie, Manager of the Udaipur-Chitor Railway, continued in office throughout the year.

The ordinary public works are managed by a separate establishment, the cost of which, namely, R16,027, for 1899-1900, gives a percentage of 1.94 on the outlay of R8,24,295 on ordinary Public Works exclusive of Railways.

Despite last year's comments the Mewar Public Works Department report is meagre and inadequate.

It is hoped that, with the advice and practical assistance of the Resident, the Darbar will supply a more interesting and detailed account of their operations for the current year.

JODHPUR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year 1899-1900.

The total estimated expenditure during the year on Railway and other Public Works taken together amounted to Rs23,72,358, viz:—

		R
<i>Railways—</i>		
Capital expenditure on construction		5,63,173
Working expenses of the Jodhpur Railway		6,34,209
General Public Works including establishment		11,74,976
	TOTAL	<u>23,72,358</u>

2. The estimated expenditure of the year shows a reduction by nearly one half as compared with the outlay for the last year which was Rs45,19,083.

The decrease is almost entirely attributable to less capital expended on railway construction during the year under review, viz., Rs5,63,173 in 1899-1900 as against Rs34,55,011 in 1898-99.

RAILWAYS.

3. The open mileage of the Jodhpur State Railways was 380.50 miles in 1899-1900, being an increase of 60 miles over the open mileage for the preceding year.

The gross receipts and working expenses of these lines during the year were Rs18,15,000 and Rs6,34,209, respectively. The net profits, which amounted to Rs11,80,791, exhibit very successful results and return a net percentage of 14.28 on the total capital cost of Rs82,71,285, or an increase of nearly 4 per cent. over the return for last year. These extremely satisfactory results were, to a very large extent, the outcome of an abnormal activity of the inward traffic in food-grains and grass, consequent on the prevailing famine. The Jodhpur Railway was, from insufficient engine-power, unable for a time to cope with this heavy traffic, and some portion of it was diverted *via* Marwar Junction, instead of *via* Kuchaman Road, to Jodhpur. It returned however to its proper route on the arrival of fresh goods engines.

The Shadipali-Balotra Railway (Jodhpur section) is approaching completion. Progress was considerably delayed by non-receipt in time of permanent-way materials and by the difficulty experienced in detailing engines and rolling stock from the open line which could ill spare them. The platelaying is finished, and ballasting by train is in progress. Ballast in sufficient quantities is collected along the line or in depôts. Station buildings are complete except at two small stations. Eight out of fourteen heavy goods engines ordered from England are still due. The estimated cost of the Jodhpur Section of the line is Rs42,77,574. The line is expected to be ready for opening in June 1900.

It is doubtful whether the British Section between Marwar border and Nara Valley will be ready for opening by that time. Fourteen miles still remain on which rails are not yet laid, besides 10 miles for which rails have not as yet been received from England. Reports for this section are separately submitted to the Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Bridge, by the Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, who is in charge of the construction of the British as well as of the Jodhpur section.

CONSERVANCY TRAMWAY.

4. An outlay of R1,340 was incurred on capital account, which amounts to R1,25,915 up to 31st March 1900. The year's working expenses were R6,573. Two trips a day are made to the trenching grounds, and in all between 50 to 70 wagons are daily hauled over the line.

CITY TRAMWAY.

5. Rupees 3,295 were expended on extending the tram to Mahamandir during the year out of an estimated amount of R8,280. The total capital expenditure on this line amounted to R7,570 up to the 31st March 1900.

The passenger traffic was suspended as the abnormal cost of feeding the bullocks for the passenger cars exceeded the income from this source. The goods traffic was, however, more than the line could cope with. The gross receipts amounted to R7,590 against R4,433 for 1898-99. The working expenses were R3,281 against R2,868 for the year preceding. The net profits, namely, R4,309, return a net percentage of 18'98 on the capital cost.

MILLS.

6. A capital expenditure of R1,783 was incurred during the year and the working expenses amounted to R5,471. The small sum of only R96 is shown on the receipt side.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

7. An extension was carried out costing R6,205, which raised the total capital expenditure to R65,171 at the end of March 1900. The working expenses were R10,223 during the year.

WATER SUPPLY.

8. The general dry season severely affected the water supply in Jodhpur City. Water failed in August 1899, only a few isolated wells remaining for the people to draw from. An arrangement was carried out during the year by which 160,000 gallons of good water are daily brought into Jodhpur from a series of 16 wells in Mandore five miles away. The water though sweet and clear is said to be unpopular as being a mixture from different wells, a sentimental and superstitious objection to which it is difficult to attach much weight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

9. The unprecedented famine which followed the failure of the monsoon of 1899 involved the inception of famine works to the estimated cost of about R8,00,000. The scheme of relief projects consists chiefly of tanks, and includes new Railway extensions such as the Jodhpur portion (13 miles) of the proposed Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway, and the Salawas diversion, 10 miles south of Jodhpur.

At present about 130,000 people are employed on the various works. Captain A. G. Bremner, R.E., whose services have been lent by the Government of India, assists in supervising their execution.

Various important improvements were carried out in connection with the public roads, buildings, and gardens during the year.

10. Mr. W. Home, Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, and Superintending Engineer of the State, was granted furlough for six months on the 22nd March 1899, and returned to duty on the 25th September 1899. During his absence, Mr. R. Todd, Assistant Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, acted for him. As noted above, the services of Captain A. G. Bremner, R.E., were lent during the year in connection with the famine relief operations in the Marwar State.

In addition to his ordinary duties, Mr. Home is in charge of the construction of the British Section of the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway, and also of the construction works of the Railway extension between Bikaner and Bhatinda now in progress.

The charge is heavy and responsible. Mr. Home and his staff deserve the utmost credit for the success with which they have carried out the duties and overcome the difficulties it involves, difficulties immensely enhanced and multiplied by the acute famine through which the Western States of Rajputana are now passing.

Report on the Public Works for the year ended 31st December 1899.

The outlay on the Public Works for the year ending 31st December 1899 was R7,49,922 exclusive of Railways. The total was less by R31,604 than that of 1898.

The table beneath exhibits the main heads of the year's expenditure:—

	₹
New works	40,002
Repairs	1,18,045
Irrigation	2,37,667
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	66,337
City water supply	43,241
State cotton press { Jaipur	50,036
{ Mandur	25,412
Gas works	34,358
Establishment	62,220
Imarut Works	45,712
Other State Works	3,244
Works done for private individuals	28,648
TOTAL	7,49,922

2. The total establishment charges amounted to R81,824 for the year, which gives a percentage of 12.24 against 10.67 for the year preceding.

3. The following statement embodies the details of the most important works executed or in progress during the year 1899 :—

CLASS AND NAME OF WORKS.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent up to the 31st March 1898.	Amount spent up to the 31st March 1899.
<i>Original Works—Buildings.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
New wards for females to the west of old jail at Jaipur.	62,591	52,240	3,279
Jail Buildings at Hindown	23,080	16,122	3,019
Thana Buildings at Harmarah, Thoi, etc.	10,390	4,409	2,017
Works for buildings of Rao Bahadur Babu Kanti Chander Mookerjee, C.I.E.	9,094	9,054	1,686
Thana Buildings at Amere, Chundwaji, etc.	9,113	6,758	1,444
Jail Buildings at Gungapore	4,765	3,015	2,281

It is calculated that the total discharge of the three floods which occurred were about 1,275 million cubic feet, and the ratio of run off to be about one-fifth of the rainfall which was only 8.95 inches of the whole season.

RAILWAYS.

6. *Jaipur-Sawai-Madhopur Railway*.—The work on this line has progressed so far as the funds sanctioned by the Darbar permit.

7. The first section—39 miles—started in April 1898, is ready for permanentway and girders as soon as money for their purchase is granted.

The gaps at Amanisha and Chosala Nullahs were closed before the rains of 1899. The earthwork along the whole length of the section amounts to 24,481,881 cubic feet = $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet bank, and stands in good order throughout.

The work of this section is on the whole light, save on the approach bank at Amanisha (5 miles) and on the cutting near Newai at mile 37 over a mile long and running up to 35 feet deep.

The following bridgework is entirely complete :—

12	spans	of	8	feet	arches	and	weir,	mile	5
3	"	"	18	"	"	"	"	"	13
2	"	"	12	"	girders	"	"	skew	17
4	"	"	12	"	"	"	"	"	32
3	"	"	8	"	arches	"	"	"	35

Also 16 minor bridges of 12 feet and 6 feet spans.

The number of bridges and culverts in the first section is 28 with total waterway of 421 lineal feet or 10.56 lineal feet per mile.

Ballast collection is still in progress and the quantity collected on the line amounts to 438,437 cubic feet, besides 1,161,563 cubic feet at two depôts.

Station buildings and other staff quarters are under construction.

8. *Section II—34 miles*—was commenced in November 1898 and has been in progress over a year. Earthwork is completed excepting a gap of 7 chains near Chouth-ka-Barwara. The work on this section is generally heavier than on the first section, the quantity of earthwork being 25,831,711 cubic feet, equivalent to an average bank of 5.40 feet throughout the section.

Bridgework is also heavy, and the principal works are enumerated below :—

5	spans	of	18	feet	arches,	Mile	41
12	"	"	15	"	"	"	42
2	"	"	12	"	"	"	43
2	"	"	8	"	"	"	43½
30	"	"	60	"	"	"	51
7	"	"	40	"	"	"	57
2	"	"	15	"	"	"	65½
6	"	"	20	"	"	"	68½
6	"	"	20	"	"	"	72

In addition to the above 28 minor bridges and culverts of 12 feet and 6 feet girders and rail openings have been provided. Of these 16 are entirely complete, six are complete except ashlar, and the remaining six are in hand.

The waterway provided in this section is 2,903 lineal feet, or 85.38 lineal feet per mile. Fair progress was made on this work in 1899.

The *Banas Bridge* on the 2nd Section deserves special attention. Thirty spans of 60 feet girders will support the rails at a height of 65 feet above the river bed, while the total length of the bridge from face to face of abutments will be 1,974 feet. Work is well in progress on this bridge and has been of considerable service in providing employment daily to over 1,000 people from the surrounding villages during the prevailing famine. Its estimated cost is four lakhs of rupees.

The *Gulwa River Bridge* with 7 spans of 40 feet girders; also on the 2nd Section, comes next in importance. The work is well advanced and should be finished before the monsoon of 1900.

The other major bridges are also expected to be finished before the rains of 1900 set in.

Ballast has been collected along the 2nd section to the extent of 120,000 out of 17 lakhs cubic feet required.

Station buildings and staff quarters are completed or in progress.

9. Speaking generally, therefore, the first 51 miles may be described as ready for the rails and girders, while the remaining 22 miles will probably be ready before the monsoon of 1900.

The work on the whole is light for the first 35 miles and heavy for the remaining 38 miles, with an average bank or cutting above 5 feet, and a waterway of 45.53 linal feet per mile.

The total expenditure on this line up to 31st December 1899 is R3,19,106 in Jaipur Currency *plus* R13,303 Imperial Currency.

No arrangements have as yet been made and no funds allotted for either rails or sleepers. This is the more unfortunate as the rails will take some time to procure, and until the permanentway is laid no return can be expected upon the capital outlay on the line.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10. *Gas works* absorbed a net expenditure of R34,358 after deducting R3,779 for receipts. The quantity of gas generated during the year was 3,259,990 cubic feet, the cost per 1,000 cubic feet being about R7-9-0. The works are maintained in good order, but the percentage of escape or leakage seems needlessly high.

STATE COTTON PRESSES AT JAIPUR AND MANDUR.

The maintenance charges on these aggregated R75,399. The total number of bales pressed during the year was 46,123. The total receipts amounted to R1,25,153, the respective profits for the Presses at Jaipur and Mandur being R39,833 and R9,921. The results of the working are satisfactory, the percentage on the capital, *viz.*, 14.71, being extremely good.

CITY CONSERVANCY.

The total expenditure on this work up to the 31st December 1899 amounted to R1,27,129. The portable railway line, depôts, wagons and plants were maintained in good order.

WATER WORKS.

Water to the extent of 298,409,561 gallons was pumped into reservoir 110 feet high during the year under review at a total cost of R42,333 or 2.27 annas per 1,000 gallons. Taking the population of Jaipur at 160,000, the average daily consumption of water per head comes to 5.1 gallons.

Plans for supplementing the supply are under consideration, and practical proposals have been submitted to the Darbar.

The buildings, gardens and other public works were well maintained.

GENERAL.

11. Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer of the Jaipur State, continued in office during the whole year.

Mr. Stotherd, who was on leave from 8th June to 4th July 1899 rendered him assistance which has been cordially recognized.

Pundit Ghasi Ram, Assistant Engineer, Supervisor Mir Tajumool Hussain, and Babu Saligram, Storekeeper and Draftsman, retired from the State service during the year.

BHARATPUR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the period from 1st April to 20th September 1899.

Since the 1st April 1900 the Bharatpur State has adopted the Hindi Sambat year instead of the Government official year. This Review embraces therefore only the operations of the period from 1st April to 20th September 1899, on which latter date its Sambat year terminates. No comparison can therefore be made between the figures included in this Review and those for the previous year.

2. The main heads of expenditure during the six months ending 20th September 1899 are tabulated below and show the actual disbursements made:—

	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
<i>Unproductive Works.</i>			
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
I. Military Works	400	9,350	9,750
II. Civil Buildings	35,851	28,750	64,601
III. Communications	6,000	12,000	18,000
IV. Public Improvements	5,000	3,000	8,000
V. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	250	250
VI. Unforseen Works	2,688	...	2,688
TOTAL	49,934	1,53,350	1,03,284
<i>Reproductive Works.</i>			
VII. Agriculture	69,866	15,150	84,516
VIII. Establishment	22,000	1,100	33,000
IX. Tools and Plant	3,300	1,900	5,200
X. Suspense	8,300	5,700	14,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,52,900	87,100	2,40,000

In addition to the above, liabilities to the amount of half a lakh of rupees have been incurred and will be met from the Budget provision for the next Sambat year.

3. The largest of the unproductive works is the new Hospital at Bharatpur, which contains four wards for in-patients with accommodation for 48 beds.

The ornamental details of the main Block, which was in progress during 1898-99, are nearly complete, and the drainage and roads are finished.

The ground in the vicinity of the Hospital has been cleared of houses and has been levelled and turned to form a public garden.

A good deal remains to be done to the wards, and a wall with ornamental gates to enclose the grounds has still to be built.

4. Seven miles of road from Sewar to Oochein have been completed, but owing to the early cessation of the rains of 1899 the consolidation work could not be properly done.

5. The public improvements consisted chiefly in filling up objectionable hollows near the city, in protecting wells against contamination, and in adopting other sanitary precautions.

6. The productive works consisted exclusively of irrigation channels and embankments.

The largest project is the new Bareta dam distributaries of 10 feet and 8 feet-bed width; one of these has been in use for more than a year; the second is

sufficiently far advanced to be used for the rabi cultivation of 1899-1900; and the third is in progress.

Other works such as widening channels, strengthening banks, and repairing breaches have also been accomplished.

During the period under review, rabi cultivation to the extent of approximately 125,000 bighas was watered from State Irrigation Works.

The kharif corps also benefited largely in the Bhusawar and other districts.

7. Ordinary repairs to buildings, roads, etc., were executed as far as funds permitted.

STONE QUARRIES.

8. The working of these quarries during the period ending 20th September 1899 exhibits good results, yielding the Darbar a net profit of Rs.330.

White stone (34,244 maunds) and red stone (117,262 maunds),—total 151,506 maunds—were quarried during the period under report. The amount of stone issued on payment of royalty was 23,762 maunds of white stone and 91,545 of red stone, or a total of 115,307 maunds. Stone issued for State use, etc., amounted to 34,854 maunds red and 10,541 maunds white, total 45,395 maunds. The balance in stock at quarries on 1st October 1899 amounted to 8,805 maunds which was about one-third of the stock in hand on 1st April 1899.

The stone is in demand not only in Bharatpur, but also at Agra, Delhi and various other places outside the State. The demand in fact exceeds the supply, and it is hoped that adequate arrangements will be made to increase the outturn.

ESTABLISHMENT.

9. The cost of establishment was Rs33,000 for the six months under review. This is proportionately less than that for the full year 1898-99, which would have amounted to Rs72,247 if the Executive Engineer had not been absent on furlough for seven months. Mr. J. A. Devenish, Executive Engineer, held charge of the Public Works Department up to the 20th September 1899 and his services have been much appreciated.

ALWAR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year 1898-99.

The expenditure incurred on the Public Works in the Alwar State from the 1st September 1898 to the 31st August 1899 (the Darbar's official year) is Rs4,97,129 against the Budget provision of Rs5,94,517. Compared with the year 1897-98 the expenditure for the year under review shows an increase of Rs93,632. In addition to this, work to the extent of Rs5,798 was undertaken for Municipalities, which brings the grand total of expenditure to Rs5,02,926, distributed as follows :—

	R
Original Works—Military	23,299
Repairs—Military	21,412
Original Works—Civil	1,66,241
Repairs—Civil	47,545
Original Works—Communications	37,320
Repairs—Communications	51,165
Original Works—Irrigation	80,084
Repairs—Irrigation	8,922
Original Works—Gardens and Forests	1,474
Repairs—Gardens and Forests	7,816
Imarat Khan	10,277
Company garden	3,787
Miscellaneous	701
Municipal Works	5,798
Establishment	37,085

Tot. L 5,02,926

2. The following were the important original works:—

Original Works—Military.

	<i>R</i>
(1) Constructing quarters for the Hospital Assistant and his staff with out-houses and a direct roadway between the Hospital and the Imperial Service Infantry Lines . . .	7,910
(2) Quarter for the Officer Commanding the Imperial Service Infantry . . .	2,207
(3) Additional work to the Infantry Transport Lines . . .	1,370

Original Works—Civil.

(1) Adding a room to the Assessment Commissioner's Bungalow	1,717
(2) Servants' quarters for the Maharaja Bani Bilas Palace at Alwar . . .	1,135
(3) Decayed thatch roof of the swimming bath removed and new roof of corrugated iron sheets and tiles substituted . . .	1,502
(4) Constructing a new Hospital at Bahrur estimated at Rs11,923, work done during the year . . .	4,051
(5) Constructing a new office for the Agency Surgeon at Alwar . . .	2,808
(6) Work of extending the Jail buildings at Alwar, started last year with an expenditure of Rs1,287, was resumed during the year and the expenditure amounted to . . .	23,134
(7) Completing school buildings at Kishangarh started in the previous year . . .	2,080
(8) Completing school buildings at Harsoli started in the previous year . . .	1,557
(9) Dadiji Maharaj Temple was raised to roof level and a portion roofed, at . . .	16,620
(10) Lansdowne Kotbi work done during the year . . .	99,858
(11) Materials for doors and windows for Lansdowne Kothi . . .	6,871

IRRIGATION.

3. No new projects were started during the year. Rupees 80,084 were expended on works and Rs8,922 on repairs, as compared with Rs91,129 and Rs9,791 respectively of the previous year. The expenditure on original works was mainly on completion of bunds started in previous year and reconstructing and strengthening old bunds.

MUNICIPAL WORKS.

4. Work to the extent of Rs5,798 was undertaken during the year. Of this Rs3,190 was expended in paving portions of the main roads of Alwar City and the streets of Govindgarh.

ESTABLISHMENT.

5. The establishment charges amounted to Rs37,085, which give a percentage of 7.96 against 11.01 for the previous year. In letter No. 177, dated 14th May 1899, to the State Council, it is observed that the State Engineer remarked that the establishment is not nearly large enough to meet requirements, and for that reason it was impossible to spend usefully up to the Budget allotment. This serious defect demands the immediate attention of the Political Agent and Council.

GENERAL.

6. For the greater part of the year the charge of the Alwar Public Works Department was held by Mr. R. G. Macdonald. On 8th April 1899 he proceeded to Europe on seven months' furlough and returned to duty early in November 1899.

Captain A. G. Bremner, R.E., of the Military Works Service, officiated during Mr. Macdonald's absence.

7. A considerable amount of useful work appears to have been done during the year, and it is satisfactory to observe that the wishes of the Government of India in regard to greater attention to communications have been borne in mind. The table beneath contains a comparison of recent expenditure on irrigation and communications :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Irrigation	1,02,521	1,05,899	1,00,919	89,006
Communications	62,580	62,883	66,584	88,485
TOTAL	1,65,101	1,68,782	1,67,503	1,77,491

8. The total Budget allotments for each of the past six years compared with actual expenditure shows that no less than Rs 2,41,049 have lapsed during that period :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	TOTAL.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Sanctioned	4,13,000	4,05,350	4,80,020	5,41,194	5,16,067	5,94,517	29,50,148
Expended	3,59,105	4,16,281	5,35,861	4,97,205	4,03,498	4,97,129	27,09,099
Balance lapsed	—53,895	+ 10,931	+ 55,861	—43,989	—1,12,569	—97,388	—2,41,049

KOTA STATE.

Report on the Public Works during the year 1899-1900.

The total outlay on the public works in Kota during the year ending 31st March 1900 was Rs 5,60,247 against the last year's expenditure of Rs 4,31,056. It is distributed as under :—

MAIN HEAD.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Military	5,197	44	5,241
Civil Buildings	2,06,949	15,882	2,22,831
Communications	35,431	42,811	78,242
Miscellaneous Improvements	1,17,241	9,948	1,27,189
Irrigation	58,079	12,014	70,093
Contributinal Works . . . . .	...	2,276	2,276
Railway	20,917	...	20,917
Establishment . . . . .	...	...	33,458
TOTAL	4,43,814	82,975	5,60,247

MILITARY WORKS.

2. No new works were undertaken during the year.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

3. Additions to Jail at Kota to afford accommodation for prisoners taken over from the old Jhalawar State were completed last year, but final accounts were only closed during 1899 1900 :—

	R
Estimate	20,321
Actuals	20,392

The following are the other important buildings which were in progress during 1898-99 and have been completed during the year :—

	R
(1) New Public Works Workshop near Polo Stables at Kota	10,000
(2) Additions to Mallsadar at Kota	5,188
(3) Additions to Guest House and out-houses at Kota	4,055
(4) New House for Dynamo and Gas Engine at New Palace at Kota	3,277
(5) Two sets of quarters for Gymnastic Instructors at Kota	2,066

About Rs. 1,87,000, in addition, were expended on works in progress, of which the following are the important ones :—

NAME OF WORK.	Amount of Estimate.	Expended during the year 1899-1900.	Expended up to 31st March 1900.
	R	R	R
New Palace for His Highness the Maharao of Kota	3,49,686	95,417	4,19,587
Noble's School at Kota	98,108	15,600	18,403
New Crosthwaite Institute at Kota	46,837	13,169	27,030
Outhouses to New Palace at Kota	41,169	6,795	7,324
Alterations to Buildings at Garh	32,557	1,177	1,513
Polo stable at Kota New Palace	25,808	15,067	15,309
Iron railing to the east wall of the New Palace compound	25,125	7,097	36,887
New Dak Bungalow at Kota	23,700	9,419	19,028
Additions and re-building Ulsa Bungalow in City Palace	26,317	500	500

COMMUNICATIONS.

4. The widening and extending of the Pontoon Bridge over the Chambal river at Khewari Ghat was completed during the year; Rs. 20,584 were expended, but the final accounts have not been closed.

The metalling of the approach roads from and near Baran to the Railway station (about 3 miles) was also completed during the year, costing Rs. 6,525.

Rupees 8,152 were expended on other new works in the State estimated to cost Rs. 20,663, which are still in progress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

5. The following important works among others were carried out during the year :—

	R
Gas and electric lighting for the New Palace at Kota	49,345
Gas Engine Dynamo, and electric wiring to Chandeliers and brackets at New Place	15,082
Gas lighting to Guest House	6,327

Expenditure to the extent of R44,818 was also incurred on works still in progress.

IRRIGATION.

6. Various tanks and bunds were completed during the year at a cost of R4,850.

Rupees 46,346 were also expended on large unfinished works which are still in progress.

RAILWAYS.

7. The earthwork on the Kota Section (44.14 miles) of the proposed Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway line was undertaken for famine relief and work was started on the 1st January 1900. About 4,400,000 cubic feet of earthwork has been done up to the 31st March 1900 at a cost of R17,019, or R20,917 inclusive of tools and establishment.

The total earthwork is estimated to cost about R1,50,000.

8. *Guna-Baran Railway*.—This line, which is 74.12 miles in length (of which 29½ miles lie in Kota State), was opened for all traffic on 15th May 1899. It is an extension of the Bina-Guna line on broad gauge and is worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company. The capital expenditure on the extension up to 31st December 1899 was R50,91,377, shared by the Gwalior, Tonk and Kota States.

GENERAL.

9. The establishment charges for the year inclusive of Railways was R33,458, which gives a percentage of 6.35 on the year's outlay as against 5.37 for the year preceding.

Mr. R. H. Tickell, Executive Engineer, held charge of the Public Works Department throughout the year. In addition to his ordinary duties he has to supervise the earthwork on the Kota Section of the proposed Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway, which is being carried out as a famine work.

BIKANER STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year ending 31st March 1900.

The expenditure during the year on public works amounted to R3,04,745 exclusive of Railways, as compared with R3,89,929 for the previous year, showing a decrease of R85,184.

2. The following are the most important works undertaken during the year :—

(i) *His Highness the Maharaja's new Palace* estimated to cost R1,31,606. Considerable progress has been made on the work. It is intended to light the Palace by electricity, and tenders for this have been invited from several of the leading firms in India as a tender for R89,000 submitted by a Calcutta firm was considered excessive.

A new well for the Palace has been sunk to a depth of 315 feet, and excellent water has been tapped. It will be deepened about 30 feet more, and water will be raised by a pump of a capacity of 10,000 gallons per hour, which will be driven electrically from the lighting dynamo.

(ii) *Executive Engineer's Bungalow*.—A top storey has been added to this building at a cost of R7,471.

(iii) *The Dulmera stone quarry* was opened in 1898-99 to provide stone for public works in Bikaner. A metre gauge siding from Dulmera has been laid up to the quarry, and a three-ton crane has been erected which has considerably lessened the cost of labour in loading stones.

The year's expenditure on the quarry was R6,811, while the receipts from

stone sold amounted to about Rs. 3,000, but as good stone has only been reached after the removal of 30 feet of debris, the working expenses for the first year are necessarily greater than the receipts.

(iv) *Cenotaphs of the late Maharaja and his father.*—This work was almost finished, the amount spent on it during the year being Rs. 438.

(v) *Minor works.*—A number of miscellaneous works, repairs, etc., to the amount of Rs. 71,506 were carried out during the year.

(vi) *New City wall.*—This wall is situated on the north side of the city enclosing a rectangular area of 5,050,525 square feet with a perimeter of 8,162 feet, a height of 20 feet and thickness of 8 feet. Its object is to provide new building sites which it is expected will be readily bought up as the congested state of the old city stops further building. As the cost of this work at ordinary contract rates would have been quite prohibitive, it was carried out entirely by famine labour, except the masonry in wall which was done by contract. The work comprises 375,805 cubic feet of excavation, 150,442 cubic feet of concrete in foundation, 704,702 cubic feet of pukka masonry, and 403,818 cubic feet of kutchha masonry filling in centre of wall. The work has been done remarkably cheaply, and it is estimated will cost only Rs. 36,000 as against Rs. 1,70,000 at ordinary contract rates. It is hoped that all the foundations and most of masonry will be finished early in July.

(vii) *The Polo Stand*, which was started on 3rd February 1900 is nearly finished. The work is done by famine labour and Rs. 2,000 have already been expended on this building.

(viii) *Public Works Department lime kilns.*—Owing to the difficulty of obtaining good lime, 10 kilns are being erected by famine labour in vicinity of the city walls. Palana coal is used as fuel and will be brought to the kilns by a 2-foot gauge railway running from the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway. The lime produced will be supplied to all Public Works Department work, and the balance sold to private customers. This arrangement is calculated to reduce the present cost of lime by two-thirds and thus cheapen the contract rates for masonry.

(ix) *Brick Work.*—Owing to great difficulty in obtaining good bricks, four improved brick kilns have been erected at Gangashaher and Palana. Palana coal is used for fuel. Excellent bricks are turned out at Rs. 10 per thousand. Fire clay of good quality has been found at Palana Colliery overlying the seam of coal. This scheme will provide bricks for the requirements of the State Public Works Department.

(x) *Wells.*—The arrangements for water supply have been improved. Pumps as formerly laid, were found unequal to meet the increasing demand for water which had risen over 50 per cent. during the last two years, and they have now been re-arranged.

(xi) *Ratan Beharaji Temple.*—Rupees 18,149 were expended on facing the front of the building with white marble, and on constructing three corridors with arches of white marble in the central courtyard. These will be roofed over with rolled beams and the ceiling lined with thin slabs of white marble.

Large quantities of white marble, carved and in rough blocks, were found buried near the temple. This is being used in rebuilding the temple.

(xii) *Roads.*—Rupees 9,268 has been expended under this head. About seven miles of new road are under construction. The work of repairs, etc., has been done by famine labour.

PALANA COLLIERY.

3. The operations at this coal mine were started in February 1899. Two shafts were sunk to tap coal.

The first shaft sunk reached coal at only 15 feet deep at a fault where the seam had thinned out to only 3 feet, and after some months it was abandoned, and a second shaft which had been sunk some 1,500 feet away and had reached a 20 feet thick seam was then improved and used solely for the supply.

This coal is found to burn well in stationary engines, and it has entirely supplanted the use of Bengal coal in all such engines at Bikaner.

Its carriage by cart and camel being very expensive and seriously handicapping it in comparison with Bengal coal, a branch railway was accordingly made from Gigasar on the main line to Palana, a distance of 11 miles.

Regarding a market for this coal and its use, it may be stated that 80 per cent. more of the Palana coal is required to do the same duty as Bengal coal, but this is largely compensated for by the price of about R11 per ton as against R20 for Bengal coal. Though successfully used in stationary engines both in Bikaner and on the Railway, it has not as yet been taken into use in the locomotives, but a few trials have been made. About 200 tons a month are used for each of the purposes above mentioned, and there is a small local sale, the total average demand per month at present being from 500 to 550 tons. With the appliances now erected an output of 3,000 tons per month can be handled.

A total amount of R51,773 has been expended since the opening of the collieries. Of this, R31,659 may be treated as capital. The remaining R20,114 represents all working expenses including establishment. The total sale of coal has been 4,760 tons which yielded R26,183. This shows a profit of R6,069, equivalent to 19 per cent. on the capital invested.

From the trial borings, etc., that have been made, it is estimated that there is enough coal to last at least 15 years with double the present output. On the completion of the through line it is anticipated that a good market will be found for the coal in Bhatinda. Under the present system of goods traffic a certain difficulty is experienced in getting coal away from Palana to Gigasar on the main line, and a project for diverting the main line through Palana is under consideration.

RAILWAYS.

4. (i) *The diversion of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway from Bikaner via Palana and Deshnok to rejoin the main line at Surpura (25 miles from Bikaner) was started on 25th October 1899 as a famine relief work and the whole earthwork on it will be finished by June 1900. This diversion is intended to replace the Gigasar Palana branch line already completed.*

It has been practically decided not to proceed further with the work until the traffic from the Palana Colliery calls for it.

(ii) *Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway, 201½ miles. The whole line is being carried out by the Bikaner Darbar under the management of Mr. W. Home, Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.*

The Bikaner Dulmera (Khari) Section, 41·67 miles, is already completed and opened for traffic. Dulmera (Khari) to Lankaransar Section (8·9 miles) and Lankaransar-Suratgarh Section (63 miles) are expected to be opened for traffic in September 1900.

The probable date of opening the Suratgarh-Bhatinda Section (88 miles) is at present undecided as no materials except 25,000 sleepers have been ordered for this section.

(iii) *Jodhpur Bikaner Railway (Bikaner Section). The mean mileage worked was 95 miles during the year ending 31st December 1899.*

The percentage of net earnings for the same period on the total capital outlay on open line was 5·18.

The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 40·22.

(iv) *Capital expenditure on Railways in Bikaner State during 1899-1900 was R4,60,053. The receipts on open lines amounted to R1,74,300 and the working expenses to R74,200.*

GHAGGAR CANALS.

5. The failure of the monsoon greatly affected the already limited water supply in the canals, and water for rabi was not available. Irrigation on the kharif area covered only 9,213 acres as against 11,613 acres (total irrigation) in the preceding year, and only 1,687 acres, or 18·31 per cent., of the total area irrigated yielded any crop.

After the first watering the germinated crops could not be re-watered and they withered.

The revenue to be raised from the water rates amounts to R5,623 against R10,909 realised in the preceding year.

On the whole, the result of working the canals from a revenue point of view is far from being satisfactory.

The Punjab Government have already been addressed as to whether any readjustment of the sliding scale for the distribution of water as suggested by Mr. D. Joscelyne, C.E., in his note on the Ghaggar Canals, commends itself to them. No reply has yet been received.

GENERAL.

6. The charges for establishment and tools and plant were respectively R20,438 and R406, during 1899-1900 against R26,696 and R676 in 1898-1899.

PERSONNEL.

7. Mr. W. Home, Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, is also in charge of the construction of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway.

Mr. R. W. Clarke, the mining expert, is in charge of the Bikaner State Public Works Department, as well as of the Palana Colliery.

JHALAWAR STATE.

Report on the Public Works for the year ending 31st March 1900.

The total outlay of the year ending 31st March 1900 on Public Works in the new Jhalawar State amounts to R52,999.

2. The main heads of expenditure are as detailed beneath :—

	R
Original Works—Military	760
„ „ —Civil	19,058
Repairs—Civil	6,465
Original Works—Communications	4,406
Repairs—Communications	6,923
Original Works—Irrigation	11,005
Repairs—Irrigation	1,452
Establishment—Public Works Department	2,930
	<hr/>
TOTAL	52,999
	<hr/>

3. The table beneath gives the chief items of expenditure :—

NAME OF WORK.	Amount of estimate.	Amount expended to end of March 1899.	Amount expended during current official year 1899-1900.
<i>Original Works—Civil.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
The Kemball Library	22,957	256	17,188
New Dispensary of Gangdhar	7,085	4,760	1,761
Ice and Soda Water Factory	2,221	...	2,303
New Dispensary at Dig	6,048	...	1,843
<i>Original Works—Communications.</i>			
Fair weather roads from Dig to Gangdhar	12,873	4,904	3,175
<i>Original Works—Irrigation.</i>			
Khishanpura Tank	15,473	...	3,908
Bund Khandia Khal	7,500	...	3,749
Moondla Kheri Tank	24,558	...	763
Hathoonia Tank	12,168	...	924

4. The tanks under construction command an extensive catchment area, and, when completed, are calculated to conserve a large amount of water. Apart from their prospective utility, they at present form an important source of relief for the distressed subjects of the State.

5. The cost of establishment during the year was R2,930 which gives a percentage of 5.85 on the total outlay.

GENERAL.

6. The famine relief works superadded to the ordinary Public Works have no doubt taxed the resources of the establishment, and Mr. R. H. Tickell, Executive Engineer of the Kota State, who also holds charge of the Jhalawar Public Works Department, is to be commended for the satisfactory results obtained.

E. C. SPILSBURY, *Major, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1899-1900.

Name of State.	NAME OF ROAD.	From	To	Metalled.	Un-metalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance per mile.	REMARKS.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	
MARWAR.	Roads about Jodhpur .	.....	.....	46.44	2.50	48.94	7,234	
	" " Pali .	.....	.....	...	0.50	0.50	.....
	" " Jaswantpura .	.....	.....	...	9.00	9.00	.....
	Sendra Erinpura Road .	.....	.....	...	96.00	96.00	.....
	TOTAL .	.....	.....	46.44	108.00	154.44	7,234	
SIROHI.	Kharari to Kotwali to Kaisargunj Bungalow.	.....	.....	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	Abu Road Railway Gate and Kaisargunj and round the Bungalow.	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	Sirohi-Pindwara Road .	Sirohi	Pindwara	...	16	16	40	
	Sirohi Surajpal to Kaisarbilas.	Surajpal	Kaisarbilas	1	...	1	.....
	Rohera to Rohera Station and Rohera Kotra Road.	Rohera	Rohera Station	...	16	16	101	
	Ajmer-Abu Road .	.....	.....	...	48	48	40	
	SirohisJaswantpura Road .	.....	.....	...	27	27	.....
	Pindwara Railway Station to Pindwara.	.....	.....	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	Ahu to Achilgarh .	.....	.....	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	100	
	Abu to Gaumukh .	.....	.....	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	Dhundai to Dilwara .	.....	.....	...	5	5	.....
	TOTAL .	.....	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	122	$123\frac{1}{2}$	281	
MERWAR.	Udaipur-Kherwara Road.	Udaipur	Kherwara	...	50	50*	45	* Partially metal- led.
	Kherwara-Kotra .	Kherwara	Kotra	...	48	48	25	
	Udaipur-Eklingjee .	Udaipur	Eklingjee	...	13	13*	50	
	Eklingjee-Nathdwara .	Eklingjee	Nathdwara	...	17	17*	50	
	Udaipur-Debari Railway Station Road.	Udaipur	Debari Station	8	...	8	150	
	Debari Gate-Chitorgarh Road.	Debari Gate	Chitor Railway Station.	62	...	62	150	
	Chitor Railway Station to Chitorgarh Fort.	Chitor Railway Station.	Chitorgarh Fort.	...	2	2*	180	
	Deoli-Teekar Road .	Deoli	Teekar	6	...	6	150	
	TOTAL .	.....	.....	76	130	206	800	
KOTHA.	Tater, Antah, Bara, Bhawargarh and Jhalawar Border Road.	.....	.....	...	54.7	54.7	Average cost of maintenance including renewing certain miles is Rs 26.79 per mile.	
	Tater, Barodo and Depri Road.	.....	.....	...	27	27		
	Bara-Mangrolo-E t a w a h Road.	.....	.....	...	35	35		
	Bara Bapaur Khanpore Mandawar and Kali Sindh river near Jhalrapatam.	.....	.....	...	47	47		
	Bapaur and Sangode Kanwas and Mokundra Road.	.....	.....	...	27	27		
	Khanpur Badora and Atru Road.	.....	.....	...	21	21		
	Kotah to Rangpur Road .	.....	.....	...	5.4	5.4		
	Kotah to Rangbasi Road .	.....	.....	...	4	4		
	Bapaur to Ghao Ghat .	.....	.....	...	13.5	13.5		
	Kawai to Road near Ghao Ghat.	.....	.....	...	11.3	11.3		
	Depri to Ganeshgunj Road	.....	.....	...	8	8		
	Badora and Shergarh Road.	.....	.....	...	5	5		
	Kotah-Borahas Road .	.....	.....	...	11.4	11.4		
	Atru and Bara Road .	.....	.....	...	20	20		
	Gaderwara Road .	.....	.....	...	2.4	2.4		
	Ghao Ghat and Atru Road	.....	.....	...	8.6	8.6		
	Tindbarn Ekleia Road .	.....	.....	...	25	25		

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1899-1900—continued.

Name of State.	NAME OF ROAD.	From	To	Metalled.	Un-metalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance per mile.	REMARKS.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	
KOTAH—concl'd.	Eklara-Mancher-Thana Road.	.....	.....	...	24	24	Average cost of maintenance including renewing certain miles is Rs 26.79 per mile.	
	Eklara-Chipa-Barode Road	.....	.....	...	20	20		
	Kelwara-Shahabad Road.	.....	.....	...	24	24		
	Shahabad-Deori Road	.....	.....	...	7	7		
	Deori-Sandri and Jhalawar Border Road.	.....	.....	...	15	15		
	Richwa-Bakani Road	.....	.....	...	15	15		
	Chipa Barode Mohosa Road.	.....	.....	...	13	13		
	Deori Thana Road	.....	.....	...	14	14		
	TOTAL	.....	.....	...	459.1	459.1	.....
	Mandawar Ghat Road part of Bara and Jhalrapatan Road.	.....	.....	4	...	4	Average cost including establishment is Rs 287.66 per mile.	
	Kotahand Tater Road and on to Bara 1st and 2nd Section (9+7).	.....	.....	16	...	16		
	Kota-Umedgunj Road	.....	.....	6	...	6		
	" -Abhera "	.....	.....	3.4	...	3.4		
	" -Suburb "	.....	.....	13	...	13		
	City Roads	.....	.....	8	...	8		
	Bundi Border to Kotah (River Chambal).	.....	.....	6	...	6		
	Kota-Durrah-Jhalawar Road.	.....	.....	45.4	...	* 45.4		* 12 miles transferred from the now Jhalawar State.
	Borekhera-Umedgunj Road	.....	.....	4	...	4		
	Kota-Barabas Road	.....	.....	2.4	...	2.4		
	Kota-Rungpur "	.....	.....	2.4	...	2.4		
	TOTAL	.....	.....	111	...	111	.....
TONK.	Tonk-Jaipur Road	Tonk	Jaipur	13	...	13	.....
	" Deoli "	"	Deoli	10	4	14	.....
	Tonk city and environs	.....	.....	5	...	5	.....
	Deoli-Tonk Road	Deoli	Tonk	4½	3½	8	.....
	Deoli-Kota Border Road	"	Kota	33	...	33	.....
	TOTAL	.....	.....	65½	7½	73	.....
ALWAR.	Repairs to Environ Roads	.....	.....	25	...	25	8,112	
	" Sileserb "	Alwar	Sileserb	10	...	10	4,911	
	" Akbarpur "	"	Akbarpur	6¼	...	6¼	3,929	
	" Burja Road,	"	Burja	3	...	3	1,388	
	" Station "	.....	.....	2	...	2	225	
	Rajpurh.	.....	.....	...	14	14	3,445	
	Repairs to Laehmangarh Malakhera Road.	.....	.....	...	14	14	3,445	
	Repairs to Nagar Road	Alwar	Nagar	9	11½	20½	16,079	
	" Ramgarh Ferozpur from 9th to 16th mile.	Ramgarh	Ferozpur	7½	...	7½	14,648	
	Constructing Siriska Bara Road.	.....	.....	...	17	17	26,420	
	Converting Khair Thal Tijara Road into fair weather Road.	.....	.....	...	16½	16½	5,804	
	Completing fair weather Road from Lnohmangarh to Katmar.	.....	.....	...	14	14	649	
	Coastructing east and west approach road, Ghata Talao.	.....	.....	...	...	...	1,285	
	Converting Ramgarh Road berond Ramgarh to British territory into fair weather road.	.....	.....	...	...	...	2,090	
	TOTAL	.....	.....	62½	73½	136	88,485	

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1899-1900—continued.

Name of State.	NAME OF ROAD.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance per mile.	REMARKS.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	
JHALAWAR.	Durrah Road	.....	.....	7½	...	7½	87	
	Jhalrapatan Bhilwara	.....	.....	18	...	18		
	Panchia Keri Road.	.....	.....	12	...	12		
	Jhalrapatan Snarban Road.	.....	.....	12	...	12		
	Jhalrapatan-Chaonee Road	.....	.....	12	...	12		
	" -Asnawar "	.....	.....	5	...	5	24	
	" Raipur. or	.....	.....	9½	...	9½		
	Agor Road.	.....	.....	...	37½	37½		
	Peeplia--Pagaria Road	.....	.....	...	16	16		
	Pagaria-Dig Road	.....	.....	...	14½	14½		
JAIPUR.	Jhalrapatan-Dooragpura Road.	.....	.....	...	2	2		
	Jhalrapatan-Gagrou Road	.....	.....	...	...	...
	TOTAL	.....	.....	64	70	134	...	
	In the city and environs	.....	.....	52-90	...	52-90	33,595	
	Dosa <i>via</i> Lalsote to River Chambal.	Dosa	River Chambal	15	67½	82½	9,807	
	Agra Road including Nila section and a short branch to Mahwa Dispensary.	.....	.....	80-55	...	80-55	13,068	
	Ajmer Road	.....	.....	52	...	52	7,339	
	Jaipur to Tonk border and a new link Road in the bed of the Sangarer River.	Jaipur	Tonk border	47-10	...	47-10	19,157	
	Mandawar and Karauli Road.	Mandawar	Korowlee border	43	...	43	10,774	
	Hindown and Gungapore Road.	.....	.....	...	24	50	606	
BHARATPUR.	Gungapore to Lalsote Road.	.....	.....	...	26			
	Dooli Road (Jaipur Section)	.....	.....	...	16	16	134	
	Rajmahal and Deoli Branch.	.....	.....	8	...	8	279	
	TOTAL	.....	.....	298-55	133½	432-05	94,759	
	Bharatpur to Agra Road (33 miles).	Bharatpur	Bharatpur border.	10½	...	10½	.....
	Bharatpur to Muttra (23 miles).	"	"	10	...	10	.....
	Bharatpur to Kamber, Dig and Kama.	"	Kamber, Dig and Kama.	36	...	36	.....
	Bharatpur to Jaipur (112 miles.)	"	Jaipur	34	...	34	.....
	Dig to Muttra (23 miles)	Dig	Bharatpur border.	5	...	5	.....
	" Nagar (16 ")	"	"	7	...	7	.....
BHARATPUR.	Bharatpur Agency to Sewar.	Bharatpur Agency.	Sewar	4	...	4	.....
	Bharatpur to Kiladeo	Bharatpur	Kiladeo	4	...	4	.....
	Circular Road around Bharatpur city.	.....	.....	5	...	5	.....
	Roads within Bharatpur City and Fort.	.....	.....	5	...	5	.....
	Roads within environs of Bharatpur City.	.....	.....	6½	...	6½	.....
	Bharatpur to Hindown and Karauli—	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....
	1st Section Sewar to Oochain.	Sewar	Oochain	7	...	7	.....
	2nd Section Oochain to Bijana.	Oochain	Bijana	...	16	16	.....
	3rd Section Bijana to Hindown.	Bijana	Hindown	...	10	10	.....

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1899-1900—concluded.

Name of State.	NAME OF ROAD.	From	To	Metalled.	Un-metalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance per mile.	REMARKS.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	
BHARATPUR—concluded	Roads within Bharatpur territory.	36	* 36	* The metalling of these roads is not maintained as they carry no traffic and are for private convenience. It is in bad order and proposed to be metalled.
	Bharatpur to Fahtehpur Sikri (14 miles.)	Bharatpur	Bharatpur border.	...	10	10	.....
	Bijana to Rudawal and beyond.	Bijana	Rudawal	...	20	20	.....
	Kama to Gopalgarh	Kama	Gopalgarh	...	12½	12½	.....
	Oochain to Barsta	Oochain	Barsta	...	15	15	.....
	Barsta to Sumeri	Barsta	Sumeri	...	4	4	.....
	" Bansi Paharpur	"	Bansi Paharpur.	...	9	9	.....
	Paharpur to Roopbas and beyond.	Paharpur	Roopbas	...	9	9	.....
	Paharpur to Pichuna via Rudawal.	"	Pichuna	...	12	12	.....
	Roopbas to Keladeo via the Ajon Bund.	Roopbas	Keladeo	...	14	14	.....
	Barsta to Bijana	Barsta	Bijana	...	6	6	.....
	Bijana to Weir and Bhusawar.	Bijana	Weir	...	18½	18½	.....
	Weir to Oochain	Weir	Oochain	...	15½	15½	.....
	" Halena	"	Halena	...	6½	6½	.....
	Bhusawar to Halena	Bhusawar	Halena	...	9	9	.....
	Kama to Pahari	Kama	Pahari	...	6	6	.....
	Nagar to the Alwar border	Nagar	Alwar border.	...	5	5	.....
	Gopalgarh to Nagar	Gopalgarh	Nagar	...	17	17	.....
	" to Pahari	"	Pahari	...	4	4	.....
	TOTAL	.....	.....	134	255	389	.....
JAISALMER.	Jaisalmer town and environs.	6½	5	11½	
	Jaisalmer to Pokaran Road.	47	47	
	Jaisalmer Barmer Road	42	42	
	" Balotra Road	25	25	
	TOTAL	6½	119	125½	

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the road communications maintained by the Imperial Government in the Rajputana Public Works Department, during 1899-1900.

NAME OF ROAD.	From	To	Metalled Road.	Unmetalled Road.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance per mile.	REMARKS.
IMPERIAL ROADS.			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	
Agra Ahmedabad Road—							
Kishangarh Section . . .	Middle of 19th mile from Ajmer.	30th mile towards Jaipur.	17½	...	17½	81	
Ajmer 1st Section . . .	Ajmer . . .	Middle of 30th mile, Kishangarh boundary.	12½	...	12½	146	
„ 2nd „ . . .	„ . . .	Mangliawas . . .	16	...	16	} 226	
„ 3rd „ . . .	Mangliawas . . .	Kherwara 24 miles . . .	8	...	8		
Nasirabad Link Road . . .	Ajmer 2nd mile . . .	Nasirabad . . .	13½	...	13½	199	
Mangliawas ditto . . .	Nasirabad . . .	Mangliawas . . .	14½	...	14½	82	
Deoli ditto . . .	„ . . .	Deoli Cantonment . . .	57	...	57	77	
Ajmer Section, Mhow and Nasirabad Road.	„ . . .	Khari river near Barl village.	28½	...	28½	65	
Mowar Link Road . . .	Barl village . . .	Pipli Chowkee . . .	...	97	97	9	
Deesa Erinpura Road . . .	Deesa . . .	Anadra . . .	...	44	44	87	
Deesa Cantonment Roads . . .	Anadra . . .	Erinpura . . .	11	46½	46½	622	
			11	...	11	1,582	
Abu Cart Road . . .	Abn . . .	Abu Road . . .	14½	4	18½	5,506	
Abn Station and through and Ghat Roads.	„ . . .	Oria . . .	...	4½	4½	} 2,450	
	„ . . .	Anadra . . .	...	4½	4½		
	Station . . .	Roads . . .	...	5	5		
TOTAL . . .	.....	.....	193½	205½	398½	11,141	
DISTRICT FUND ROADS.							
Ajmer Pushkar Road . . .	Ajmer Municipal boundary.	Pushkar . . .	6	...	6	180	
Budha Pushkar Road . . .	Pushkar Ghati . . .	Bhuda Pushkar . . .	2	...	2	...	Newly constructed during the year.
Ajmer Srinagar Road . . .	Ajmer . . .	Srinagar . . .	4	5	9	134	
Ajmer Ararka Road . . .	„ . . .	Ararka . . .	...	14	14	6	
Mangliawas Pisangaon Road . . .	Mangliawas . . .	Pisangaon . . .	...	12	12	34	
Lohagal Kair Road . . .	Lohagal . . .	Kair . . .	...	2½	2½	...	
Harmara Tilornia . . .	Harmara . . .	Tilornia . . .	2	...	2	...	
Ramsar Khanpura Road . . .	Ramsar . . .	Khanpura . . .	...	8	8	...	
Kharwa Masuda Road . . .	Kharwa . . .	Masuda . . .	...	10	10	...	
Nasirabad Srinagar Road . . .	Nasirabad Cantonment boundary.	Srinagar . . .	4½	3½	8	53	
Nasirabad Ramsar Road . . .	Nasirabad . . .	Ramsar . . .	...	10	10	42	
Ramsar Barole Road . . .	Ramsar . . .	Deolia . . .	...	6	6	...	
Bandanwara Masuda Road . . .	Bandanwara . . .	Masuda . . .	...	12½	12½	...	
„ Kekri „ . . .	„ . . .	Kekri . . .	2½	31½	34	3	
Kokri Junia Road . . .	Kekri . . .	Junia . . .	...	8½	8½	...	
TOTAL . . .			21	123½	144½	461	
MUNICIPAL ROADS.							
Ajmer Municipal Sabarban Road.	Ajmer city wall . . .	Ajmer Municipal boundary.	13½	13	26½	114	
Foy Sagar Road . . .	Pushkar Road 1st mile . . .	Foy Sagar . . .	...	2½	2½	...	
TOTAL . . .			13½	15½	29	114	

PART VI.

REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS
IN RAJPUTANA IN 1899-1900.

INSPECTIONS, VITAL STATISTICS, SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES, DISEASES, AND JAILS.

CHARGE.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, M.D., I.M.S., held Administrative Medical charge in Rajputana throughout the year, except for the period from the 5th August to the 28th October 1899, when he was on privilege leave, during which Lieutenant-Colonel D. French Mullen, M.D., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, officiated as Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana in addition to his own duties.

INSPECTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, I.M.S., inspected all the head-quarters stations of Residencies and Political Agencies of Rajputana, and also Bundi and Partabgarh. He made frequent inspections of the plague prevention arrangements, and most of the famine relief works, poor-houses, and orphanages.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration of vital statistics has been attempted in 18 Native States as in the previous year. Some of the tables show an improvement on those of previous years; many of them, however, are still far from accurate, but endeavours are now being made to improve the agencies for collecting these statistics, which will, it is hoped, be followed by good results in the immediate future. It must not, however, be lost sight of, that both time and the spread of education will be required to overcome the deeply-rooted prejudices of many of the people of Rajputana in regard to registration.

SANITATION.

Sanitation is making some progress in all the important States of Rajputana. Protection of the water supply, regular cleaning of cities and towns, and surface drainage are receiving much more attention than hitherto. During cholera outbreaks, wells have been cleaned and regularly disinfected by the introduction of permanganate of potash, with the consent of the people, and this has often had a marked effect in arresting the epidemic. Both the officials and educated people have cordially co-operated in plague prevention arrangements, and to this fortunate combination may be attributed the immunity from the disease which has been enjoyed in Rajputana, notwithstanding that cases, imported from the infected areas on both sides of the Province, have been of frequent occurrence throughout the year. Residency and Agency Surgeons have given much attention to village sanitation while on tour. In Jaipur there is a specially trained Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Sanitary Department of the State, and in Jodhpur an Hospital Assistant. Vaccinators in some States are trained in elementary sanitation, so that they may be able to advise the people, among whom their ordinary work lies, in sanitary measures that can be easily carried out. It is hoped this useful and inexpensive method of introducing sanitary measures will in time become general throughout Rajputana.

VACCINATION.

In Native States the primary successful vaccinations rose from 331,946 in 1898-99 to 344,447 in the year under report, Jaipur showing the greatest increase.

There were 232 vaccinators employed against 242 in the previous year, but they performed a higher average number of operations. Buffalo calf lymph was used as much as possible; however, the great mortality among cattle consequent on famine hindered the work in many places. Re-vaccinations rose from 1,309 to 10,410, and these were mostly performed in Bikaner, Marwar, and Bharatpur.

Vaccination is making excellent progress in the important States of Rajputana, and its good effects could be readily observed during the recent epidemic of small-pox. It is, however, to be regretted that little is yet being done to mitigate the ravages of this terrible disease in Banswara, Bundi Shahpura, Dungarpur, and Partabgarh, and these neglected places are patent in hatching small-pox epidemics which spread throughout the country.

The Residency and Agency Surgeons devoted considerable time to the inspection of vaccination during the cold weather, and to their zeal much of the good work done may be attributed.

DISPENSARIES.

There are now 147 hospitals and dispensaries supported by Darbars in Rajputana against 139 in the previous year. Seven new institutions were opened, *viz.*, 5 in Kota, 1 in Marwar, 1 in Dholpur, and the female dispensary was re-opened in Karauli city. The Victoria Hospital, Bharatpur, is approaching completion, and the female wing has been opened for the treatment of patients. The Mayo Hospital, Jaipur, has had several important improvements carried out in it during the year, and it is now one of the most perfect in India.

Three separate eyewards have been added to the Alwar main dispensary, and a laboratory is about to be attached. Many improvements have been made in out-dispensaries, and the progress in hospitals and dispensaries may be considered satisfactory notwithstanding the difficulties of the year. Famine dispensaries have been opened on famine reliefs all over the country, and much medical aid has been given to the people in them.

NUMBER TREATED.

In the 147 ordinary hospitals and dispensaries supported by Darbars in Rajputana, 17,328 in-door and 999,263 out-door patients were treated against 14,374 in-door and 922,951 out-door patients in the previous year. The increase may be partly attributed to new institutions, and partly to increased sickness among the people as a consequence of bad and insufficient food.

DISEASES.

Although much less prevalent than usual, malarial fevers and spleen diseases were the most common ailments met with at the hospitals and dispensaries; these affections gave rise to 13 per cent. of the total treated against 15 per cent. in the previous year, and to 7 per cent. of the total mortality as in the previous year. Diarrhoea and dysentery gave rise to 5 per cent. of the total treated against 4 in the previous year and the deaths from these causes rose from 18 to 25 per cent. of the total. The increased mortality is attributable to bad water and inferior food. Seven per cent. of the total treated suffered from lung and respiratory diseases, against 8 per cent. in the previous year, and the death-rate was 20 against 23 per cent.

CHOLERA.

During the year 846 cases of cholera were reported from Native States, 497 of which were fatal, against 6 cases and 6 deaths in 1898. The disease broke out in Bharatpur about the middle of May, where four deaths occurred. It re-appeared at Fatchpur in Jaipur and extended into Bikaner, Marwar, and Jaisalmer, and it still continues among some of the famine workers, although in a very mild form in Jaipur, Bikaner and Marwar. The source of the outbreak was traced to the Punjab.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Between the 1st of April and the end of June, no case of bubonic plague was imported from the infected area into Rajputana. After the latter date, occasional cases began to appear on the Railway, and up to the end of March 1900 there were 22 cases of plague or suspected plague discovered by the inspecting officers, 19 of which proved fatal. Six indigenous cases of suspected plague occurred at Gandhar in the Partabgarh State, of which three were fatal. The outbreak was promptly dealt with by evacuation, segregation, and the burning of infected houses.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox appeared in epidemic form in the Rajputana States between August and the end of the year, and 2,061 deaths were reported against 590 in the previous year. The disease was widely spread by wandering people, in search of food and pasture. Much vaccination and re-vaccination was done, and this greatly reduced the severity of the outbreak.

LEPROSY.

There were 582 cases of leprosy treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries of Native States during the year, against 610 in 1898 and 625 in 1897. This considerable decrease, notwithstanding the increase in dispensaries and attendance, indicates that the disease is not on the increase as has sometimes been supposed.

SNAKE-POISONING.

Calmette's antivenine is kept in stock and used for the treatment of snake-bite when opportunity offers for testing its value in virulent snake-poisoning.

OPERATIONS.

During the year under report there were 62,213 operations performed in the hospitals and dispensaries of Native States, against 61,470 in 1898 with a mortality of only .07 per cent. Of these operations, 1,867 were extractions of the lens for cataract, 118 litholapaxies, 76 lithotomies, and 169 amputations, against 1,583, 89, 70 and 141 respectively in 1898. Operations on females rose considerably in women's hospitals.

Of the total operations performed, 12,806 were done in Jaipur, Kishangarh and Sambhar, 10,792 in Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Sirohi, 8,156 in Udaipur, Partabgarh, Ranswara and Dungarpur, 7,547 in Bikaner, 5,403 in Alwar, 4,687 in Kotah, 3,905 in Bharatpur, 2,006 in Karauli, 1,839 in Tonk, and 1,504 in Jhalawar.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries in the States of Rajputana rose from R2,84,128 to R3,02,217. Of this sum, R70,918 were expended on

Europe medicines, R31,072 on diet, R7,399 on Bazar medicines, against R58,920, R23,298, and R6,941 in 1898. This considerable increase in expenditure was due to increased institutions and attendance, and also to the greater cost of diets for in-patients. Expenditure on buildings and repairs fell from R26,051 to R11,839 as no new buildings were constructed.

Of the total cost of hospitals and dispensaries in these States, R62,416 were expended in Jaipur, R48,886 in Jodhpur, R31,623 in Bikaner, R30,190 in Kota, R27,706 in Udaipur, R25,384 in Alwar, R23,659 in Bharatpur, R8,853 in Jhalawar, R8,316 in Tonk, R7,599 in Dholpur, R6,103 in Karauli, R3,508 in Sirohi, R2,730 in Jaisalmer, R1,988 in Bundi, R1,886 in Kishangarh, R1,831 in Shahpura, R1,696 in Dungarpur, R1,380 in Banswara, R1,262 in Partabgarh and R465 in Kushalgarh.

Each case treated cost 57 against 58 pies in the previous year, and this was mainly due to the decrease in expenditure on buildings and repairs, diets having been unusually expensive.

SALE OF QUININE AT POST OFFICES.

During the year 1899 quinine was sold at 80 against 117 post offices in the States of Rajputana in 1898. A total of 150 packets, equal to 15,300 doses of five grains each, was disposed of, against 295 packets equal to 30,090 doses in the previous year. On account of the dryness of the season, malarial fevers were less prevalent than usual, and this would account for the diminished sales of quinine.

JAILS.

Returns have been received from 20 jails in the Native States of Rajputana as in the previous year.

The daily average number of prisoners in the jails in Native States rose from 4,679.58 in 1898 to 5,194.51 in 1899, and the total number treated in hospitals fell from 3,636 to 3,485 during the year under report.

The daily average sick rose from 112.32 to 116.25, the mortality from 90 to 155 and the death-rate from 19.23 to 29.84 per mille. The high mortality was due to the great and constant over-crowding throughout the year, and to the bad state of health of many of the prisoners on admission on account of famine.

Of the total admissions, malarial fevers and spleen diseases gave rise to 27 per cent. of the total treated against 31 in the previous year and to 12 against 9 per cent. of the deaths.

Dysentery and diarrhoea gave rise to 19 per cent. of the total treated, against 12 in 1898, and to 35 per cent. against 17 of the mortality. The high death-rate from these affections was due to the low condition of the prisoners when taken into jail, and to bad water which was alone available in some Jails.

Lung and respiratory diseases contributed 10 per cent. of the sickness against 12 in the previous year, and 22 against 38 per cent. of the deaths.

No cholera occurred in any of the Jails in Rajputana, but diarrhoea was epidemic in some of them, and seemed to be wholly due to bad water.

Although the jails were nearly all greatly overcrowded throughout the year, and although the death-rate rose considerably beyond normal in many of them, prisoners in Native States are now much better cared for than hitherto, and the abnormal conditions were brought about by failure of the monsoon rains and famine. Want materially affected the health of the criminal classes outside, and also drove them in unusual numbers into prison. It was impossible in many instances, where the rains completely failed, to provide pure drinking water for the prisoners in jail, and this greatly augmented the roll of sickness and mortality among them.

WOMEN'S HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The returns received from the women's hospitals and dispensaries show a satisfactory increase of work done during the year in these institutions. Miss Lauder of Alwar, Miss Adams of Jodhpur and Miss De Souza of Tonk have done much good work among the *parda nashins* at their own houses, as well as in the hospital, and it is undoubtedly at their homes that most can be done for this class.

A new women's hospital is about to be built at Bikaner and female patients are now well accommodated in the Victoria Hospital at Bharatpur.

It is to be regretted that the Victoria Hospital for women at Kota—one of the finest in Rajputana—is still under the superintendence of a Female Hospital Assistant who is wholly unqualified for so important a charge, and also that a *parda* hospital has not yet been commenced in Jaipur where it is so much needed.

A female hospital assistant is being educated at the Agra Medical School by the Jodhpur Darbar.

INSANES.

In Native States, 222 insanes were treated during the year 1899, of whom 72 were cured, 11 made over to the custody of their relatives, and 15 died.

There are now comfortable lunatic asylums at Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Alwar, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Kotah and Jhalawar, where insanes receive medical treatment and are fairly looked after. A lunatic asylum has been constructed outside the city of Udaipur, but at present it is being used for famine refugees. However, it is hoped the building will shortly be available for insanes.

The insanes of Kishangarh are sent to the Jaipur Lunatic Asylum, and paid for by that State. None were, however, admitted from there during the year under report.

Lunatic asylums are required at Dholpur, Tonk, Banswara, Sirohi, Dungarpur and Partabgarh.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The three regiments of Cavalry, the Camel Corps, the two Transport Corps and the two Regiments of the Imperial Service Infantry at Jodhpur, Alwar, Bikaner, Jaipur, and Bharatpur have all got well equipped hospitals which have been regularly inspected by the Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana.

FAMINE.

The failure of the monsoon rains of 1899 has brought about the severest and most general famine which has affected Rajputana within the memory of man. Scarcity and want have for the last eight or ten months been wooing disease and death, and thousands of people have already perished from diarrhoea and dysentery, while many more have had the mucous coats of their digestive system so impaired by insufficient or unwholesome food and bad water, that neither medicine nor diet can restore them to health again; and this too, notwithstanding that the Darbars have made their utmost efforts to save them with relief works, poor-houses, hospitals, and much private charity.

The inordinate mortality among the cattle throughout the province has been a potent factor in reducing the people to a low condition of health and strength. This calamity has deprived them of milk and butter, which have hitherto entered largely into their diet, and left even the well-to-do—who

could have met the high price of grain, landed in abundance by the Railway—to subsist on little more than dry bread. The want of bullocks for their ploughs and wells prevented villagers from cultivating the green patches of vegetables, by which, in ordinary years, they supplement their meal, and which renders them less liable to scorbutic and bowel diseases.

Impure drinking water from the low tanks and wells has had much to do in the production of epidemic diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, which have carried off so many, especially those in low condition.

The people who went away with their herds in search of pasture, which they could not find, suffered very severely from these diseases on their return after they had lost their cattle and exhausted their savings.

The harvests of the previous year having been light, the poor and agricultural classes had little in the way of hoards, and their credit with the Baniyas was equally low; so they had a combination of adverse circumstances to contend with, which is almost unprecedented in history; and had it not been for the railway and relief works, which are new to Native States, the great portion of the population must have died of starvation and disease.

During his inspections of people on relief works, the Administrative Medical Officer invariably found that those who had come on early remained in good health and condition, while those who had wandered about with their cattle, subsisting greatly on wild jungle products, or who had remained too long in their villages on reduced meals in the hope of being able to tide over the evil day, have suffered very severely. It is among these people that the great mortality has taken place, and many of them have had their digestive systems so impaired that nothing can save them. It appears, therefore, to the Administrative Medical Officer of great importance to bring relief works early within the reach of the people when famine threatens them, even if only a very low wage can be afforded.

In a very unusual season like the present, the people of this region are deprived of seeds and succulent roots of grasses, and even of the green leaves and shoots of plants and trees, nearly everything of this sort, found useful in a normal year, being hard and dried up. Under these very adverse conditions, the barks of trees, especially of Khejra (*prosopis spicifera*) and even ground up rocks are resorted to, principally to give bulk to the scanty meal, and thereby to stay the pangs of hunger for a longer time. At present, small proportions of ground up Khejra bark are in use nearly everywhere, and in proportions of about one part to twenty of flour it does not impair the digestion of the labouring classes, although it has this effect if taken in excess; indeed small quantities of this bark well ground is said to aid digestion, and to make up to some extent for the want of fresh vegetables. A soft stone, Pilia Bhata, found on the Bikaner-Marwar border of Jaipur, is largely used in that part of the country to give bulk to the meagre meal. This stone is friable and easily ground into fine powder. It contains an oleaginous substance which has some untriant qualities, and the people have found that when finely ground and used in proportions of about one-fourth to three-fourths of flour it does not impair digestion for a considerable time; however, when it is used in excess, it soon gives rise to mal-nutrition, emaciation, bowel disease, swollen feet, and other signs of starvation.

Although Khejra and Bilia Bhata have in small proportions little injurious effect, many of the other barks and earthy substances used by the poorer classes to give bulk to their scanty food have done much to increase the bowel diseases, which have been so prevalent and fatal among them. The Bhils, Sansis, Bhaumbis and other low-castes have subsisted greatly on the flesh of the cattle which died, and they still have some of it preserved with salt. Although it is poor in nutrient qualities, it has kept many of them alive, and it does not produce any tendency to disease.

Famine hospitals and dispensaries have been opened on all the works throughout the Native States of Rajputana to supplement the ordinary Medical institutions, and to have medical aid convenient for those on relief. It has been found no easy task to provide qualified medical subordinates for so many extra charges, and for financial reasons a sufficient reserve could not be kept

up in Native States to meet such an unusual strain. Well selected compounder had to be put into many of the new appointments, where their work is regularly supervised by qualified subordinates, and also by the Medical Officers, and this in most instances answers fairly well.

Both Medical Officers and subordinates have had extremely harassing and hard work since the famine set in, and the Administrative Medical Officer has much pleasure in recording here that they have discharged their arduous and responsible duties in a manner very creditable to themselves and to their profession.

A. ADAMS, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*

Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.

ABU;

The 21st May 1900.

